DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, DC

Office Of The Secretary

AFI 10-2501_AFGM3

1 MAY 2011

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION C

FROM: HQ USAF/A7C
1260 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1030

SUBJECT: Air Force Guidance Memorandum to AFI 10-2501, *Air Force Emergency Management Program Planning and Operations*

This is an Air Force Guidance Memorandum immediately changing AFI 10-2501. Compliance with this memorandum is mandatory. Compliance to this Memorandum is mandatory. To the extent AFI 10-2501 is inconsistent with other Air Force publications; the information in this guidance prevails in accordance with AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management.*

The attached verbiage changes Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Defense and Air Force Incident Command System Position Based Training requirements in paragraphs 6.4.9, 6.6.1, 6.6.5 and subsequent paragraphs of AFI 10-2501, and Table 6.1, Air Force Incident Management System (AFIMS) Education and Training Requirements.

The guidance in this Memorandum becomes void after 180 days have elapsed from the date of this Memorandum, or upon release of the AFI 10-2501 revision, whichever is earlier.

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The Civil Engineer
DCS/ Logistics, Installations & Mission Support

Attachment:
CBRN Defense and AFIMS Position Based Training and Changes in Chapter 6

Atch 1 CBRN Defense and AFIMS Position Based Training:

6.4.9. Personnel going PCS or TDY to an MTA or HTA must be current in CBRN Defense Awareness and CBRN Defense Survival Skills at the time of departure and will be considered current for the duration of the assignment (less than 24 months) or TDY (regardless of length). They will receive local conditions training when they arrive at the PCS or TDY or deployment location within 30 days of arrival.

6.6.1. CBRN Defense Course. The CBRN Defense course consists of individual knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives that provide an in-depth knowledge of CBRN defense hazards and protective actions. It also provides the knowledge and skills to identify CBRN threats, as well as perform threat mitigation and post attack reconnaissance. The course provides IPE inspection, use and wear procedures.

6.6.1.1. CBRN Defense Orientation provides basic knowledge of the CBRN threat, protective equipment and actions to survive a CBRN attack or event. It is conducted during Basic Military Training School (BMTS) and is a one-time requirement, which prepares enlisted Airmen for the CBRN Defense Awareness Course.

6.6.1.2. CBRN Defense Awareness Course consists of individual knowledge-based objectives that provide in-depth knowledge of CBRN defense hazards and protective actions. The course is a self paced web-delivered course that takes an estimated 90 minutes to complete. The course provides instruction on IPE inspection, use, and wear procedures. This course consists of individual knowledge-based objectives that provide knowledge of CBRN defense hazards and protective actions. Air National Guard and Reserve units are approved to use the following means in priority order to accomplish this training until their installation infrastructure supports individualized training via the ADLS; 1) Use the ADLS or ANG VLC; 2) Stand alone computer based training using a standalone CD-ROM (provided to ANGRC and HQ AFRC); 3) Instructor-led class of no more than 30 students using the HQ AFCESA approved PowerPoint presentation. En masse training for over 30 students is not authorized.

6.6.1.2.1. All UDMs, UTMs, and Unit Schedulers must ensure their personnel are given ample time to complete the web-based portions of the course. UDMs, UTMs, or Unit Schedulers will ensure each student completes the CBRN Defense Awareness Course before being scheduled for the CBRN Defense Survival Skills Course. ***NOTE:*** All newly commissioned officers are required to attend the Air Space Basic Course. Upon successful completion of this course these students receive credit for the CBRN Defense Awareness and Survival Skills Course. ***NOTE:*** As subject matter experts, AFS 3E9X1 does not have to complete the CBRN Defense Awareness or Survival Skills Courses. See **paragraph 6.4.9.,** for the PCS or TDY CBRN Defense Awareness training requirements to an MTA or HTA.

6.6.1.2.2. CBRN Defense Awareness Course students must complete the Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR) and the Air Force Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Awareness courses to receive full credit for the CBRN Defense Awareness Course. The EOR and C-IED Awareness WBT are located on the ADLS, same location as the CBRN Defense

Awareness WBT. The duration of the self-paced EOR and C-IED WBT is also approximately 90 minutes.

6.6.1.2.3. The recurring training frequency for CBRN Defense Awareness course and ancillary training is for all Airmen every 24 months. A course completion certificate is provided upon successful completion of the course. This certificate must be printed out and given to the UDM, UTM or Unit Scheduler before the student can be scheduled for and attend the CBRNE Survival Skills Course. UDMs, UTMs or Unit Schedulers will record completion IAW **paragraph 6.4.2.**

6.6.1.2.4. Air Force emergency-essential (E-E) civilians, as defined in AFPAM 10-231, *Federal Civilian Deployment Guide,* will complete their training as they prepare for their postured AEF vulnerability period. Civil service personnel who volunteer for deployment will complete their training on a just-in-time basis when identified and tasked to deploy. Additionally, E-E civilian personnel must complete the CBRN Defense Awareness Course every 24 months if they are stationed in a HTA or MTA; deploying to a HTA or MTA; or identified as deployable to a HTA or MTA.

6.6.1.2.6. Air Force civilian, contract, and host nation personnel will complete this course as defined in **paragraph 6.6.1.2.,** or every 24 months if they do not fall within an AEF Band. When it is a requirement or condition of employment, the governing contract or agreement; addressed in a host nation support agreement; or when the installation or senior Air Force official deems this training essential for the performance of their duties.

6.6.1.2.7. After completing this course, most personnel also complete the CBRN Defense Survival Skills Course.

6.6.1.3. CBRN Defense Survival Skills Course consists of individual and team demonstration-performance objectives that provide hands-on training and evaluation of knowledge acquired during the CBRN Defense Awareness Course. Unit commanders will ensure unit CBRN Defense training statistics are reported IAW AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS).* See **paragraph 6.4.9.,** for the PCS or TDY CBRN Defense Survival Skills training requirements to an MTA or HTA.

6.6.1.3.1. This estimated 2- hour course is conducted by the R&EM Flight. Theater-specific training must be completed within 30 days after arrival. The recurring training frequency for CBRN Defense Survival Skills Course is for all Airmen tasked to deploy in AEF Tempo Bands A, B, C, M and N will complete this training within 12 months prior to deploying. When tasked to deploy, all Airmen in AEF Tempo Bands D & E and those filling an Enabler mission must ensure this training is completed once every 24 months. Additionally, Airmen who must maintain mission ready status for an MCO/OPLAN must complete this training once every 24 months. Once deployed, this training will be considered current for the duration of the deployment (regardless of length).

6.6.1.3.2. (**DELETED)**

6.6.1.3.3. Air Force emergency-essential civilian personnel, must complete the CBRN Defense Survival Skills Course every 24 months if they are stationed in an HTA or MTA;

deploying to an HTA or MTA; or identified as deployable to an HTA or MTA. Civil service personnel who volunteer for deployment will complete their training on a just-in-time basis when identified and tasked to deploy.

6.6.1.3.5. Air Force civilian, contract and host nation personnel will complete this course as defined in **paragraph 6.6.1.2**., or every 24 months if they do not fall within an AEF Band, when it is a requirement or condition of employment, the governing contract or agreement; addressed in a host nation support agreement; or when the installation or senior Air Force official deems this training essential for the performance of their duties.

6.6.1.15. **(DELETED).**

6.6.5. Air Force Emergency Response Operations (AERO) Courses. These courses are required for all Disaster Response Force (DRF) members assigned to those functions listed in paragraph **2.4.2.** , personnel assigned to Response Task Forces (RTF), and other C2 functions at installation, MAJCOMs and Theaters. They provide personnel with the knowledge they need to serve as members of the DRF or Command and Control (C2) functions. Personnel support emergency response and major incidents in different ways, therefore, two AERO Courses are available to address those differences. Additional DRF courses are the Air Force Incident Command System (AF ICS) 300, *Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents* and 400, *Advanced ICS Command and General Staff – Complex Incidents* (AF ICS 300/400) and Air Force Incident Management Course (AFIMC).

6.6.5.1. AERO - Introduction. The focus of this course is Emergency Response Operations and the Incident Command System (ICS). The course includes an introduction to the Air Force EM program, AFIMS, phases of incident management, roles and responsibilities of First Responders and Emergency Responders, Emergency Support Function (ESF) application, ICS, response and recovery policies. The course also describes how the Crisis Action Team (CAT), Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Unit Control Center (UCCs) and the Incident Commander (IC) interface with each other. The audience for this course is first time newly assigned personnel to select installation DRF elements; First Responders and ICs (functional resources only), Emergency Responders, and Specialized Teams. Additional target audience for this course are personnel not assigned to the DRF, these include newly assigned personnel to; Inspector General (IG) DRF evaluators, Exercise Evaluation Team (EET) who will evaluate personnel in the target audience of this course, HQ AF/A7CXR personnel, RTF, or as directed by MAJCOM or unit commander. After successfully completing this course, Air Force members will have met the National Integration Center (NIC) requirements for FEMA Independent Study (IS)-100, *Introduction to Incident Command System,*IS-200, *ICS for Single Resource and Initial Action Incident*, IS-700, *National Incident Management System, an Introduction* and IS-800, *National Response Framework, an Introduction* courses and only the Emergency Management career field is required to complete FEMA IS 100, 200, 700, and 800 courses.

6.6.5.1.1. To receive full credit for the AERO-Introduction Course, students must complete the individual knowledge-based web-based training (WBT) and the follow on demonstration performance/local policies and procedures objectives as directed by functional area managers. MAJCOMS may direct specific follow on AERO training requirements. Recurrent training is not required for the AERO-Introduction Course.

6.6.5.1.2. Those personnel who have completed the Emergency Response Operations (ERO) WBT and the ERO ICS Part II classroom presentation or ERO WBT and IS 200 are grandfathered into the AERO Introduction WBT.

6.6.5.2. AERO – Command and Control (C2) Course. This course incorporates the AERO Introduction Course and describes Air Force Emergency Response Operations with an emphasis on command and control during incident response and recovery; it does not require AERO Introduction completion before taking this course. The course includes an overview of the Air Force EM program, AFIMS, phases of incident management, roles and responsibilities of First Responders and Emergency Responders, ESF application, ICS basics, and how the EOC staff supports emergency response and recovery operations. The course describes the interface between the, CAT, EOC, UCCs, IC (multiple functions or agencies resources) and expands on the functions of the IC, Command and General Staff, EOC management and operations. The audience for this course is newly assigned personnel to select DRF C2 positions to include; EOC Director, EOC Manager, ESF OPR/OCR, Command Post controllers, Installation Crisis Action Teams, UCC, ICs and Command and General Staff. Others include a limited number of personnel not assigned to the DRF but have an emergency response C2 role including newly assigned personnel as; EET team Chief, DRF and control center evaluators. MAJCOMS or Combatant Commanders may also specify target audience for this course. Outside agencies or functions with command and control functions providing support to emergency response operations are also encouraged to complete this course; Civil Air Patrol, AFNSEP/EPLOs, Federal, State, and Local Government Agencies. After successfully completing this course, Air Force members will have met the National Integration Center (NIC) requirements for FEMA Independent Study IS-100, 200, 700, 775, *EOC Management and Operations*, and 800 courses and only the Emergency Management career field is required to complete FEMA IS 100, 200, 700, and 800 courses.

6.6.5.2.1. To receive full credit for this AERO-Command and Control Course, students must complete the individual knowledge-based WBT and follow on demonstration-performance/local policies and procedures, of the appropriate position, with classroom objectives provided by the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight.

6.6.5.2.2. Those personnel who have completed the Emergency Response Operations (ERO) WBT, the ERO ICS Part II classroom presentation and FEMA IS 775 or ERO WBT, IS 200 and IS 775 are grandfathered into the AERO - C2 WBT.

6.6.5.2.3. Documented participation in exercises or actual responses may be credited toward completion of the recurring knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives. Documentation is accomplished by the supervisor and documented IAW paragraph **6.4.2.** Recurrent training is only required for the local procedures portion of AERO-C2 upon PCS or new position assignment.

6.6.11. Air Force Incident Management Course (AFIMC). AFIMC prepares selected Air Force officers, senior NCOs and equivalent civilians for command level Incident Management duties. The course provides emergency response education to DRF representatives, senior members of the response force, senior installation fire officials, command inspection team chiefs and

installation exercise evaluation team chiefs. Emphasis is placed on peacetime techniques with emphasis in the peacetime CBRNE threat response and procedures necessary to effectively perform command and control (C2) functions during emergency situations.

6.6.11.1. AFIMC is a 32 hour in-residence course taught by instructors from Air University's College of Professional Development.

6.6.11.2. Personnel will work through their MAJCOM Functional to obtain a class slot.

6.6.11.3. Pre-requisites required for all class attendees are AERO-C2 or FEMA equivalent courses.

6.6.11.4. Recurrent training and re-attending AFIMC is only required for personnel who have not preformed DRF duties for 5 or more years and have been placed in a position requiring the course.

Added. 6.6.13. Air Force Incident Command System (AF ICS) 300, *Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents* and 400, *Advanced ICS Command and General Staff – Complex Incidents*. These courses provide training on and resources for personnel who require advanced application of the Incident Command System. AF ICS 300 is designed to assist those individuals who will assume supervisory roles in expanding incidents where multiple functions and agency resources are needed to ensure life safety, incident stabilization and property preservation. AF ICS 400 is designed for those individuals who will perform in a management capacity within a Multi-Agency Coordination System.

6.6.13.1. These courses are classroom or in-residence courses and will be taught by personnel who have completed the AF ICS 300 and 400 Train-the-Trainer courses or the DOD Fire Academy.

6.6.13.1.1. Personnel who have completed the AF ICS 300 and 400 Train-the-Trainer courses will continue to train installation personnel until otherwise directed. FEMA recommends that the course be taught by two instructors, one lead and one adjunct. The Air Force suggests that the AF ICS 300 be led by a FES instructor and AF ICS 400 be led by an EM instructor.

6.6.13.1.2. Personnel will work through their MAJCOM Functional to obtain a class slot at the DOD Fire Academy.

6.6.13.2. These prerequisites are required for all class attendees: AERO Introduction or AERO C2 course or FEMA Independent Study courses 100, *Introduction to the Incident Command System*, 200, *Basic Incident Command System*, 700, *National Incident Management System* and 800, *National Response Framework, an Introduction*. For AF ICS 400 the course attendee must complete AF ICS 300 and the prerequisites associated with that course.

6.6.13.3. The Installation audience for these courses is referenced in **table 6.1.** All others directed by the Installation Commander upon completion of prerequisite courses.

6.6.14. If a function is not covered by this instruction, then the installation will contact their MAJCOM Office of the Civil Engineer for resolution. The MAJCOM Office of the Civil Engineer is the central point for all Emergency Management Program training.

Table 6.1. Air Force Incident Management System Education and Training Requirements.

Position/Title	AERO-Intoduction[3]	AERO-Command and Control[3]	AFICS 300/400	Air Force Incident Management Course	Commander and Staff Nuclear Accident Response Seminar (CASNARS)[8]	Nuclear Emergency Teams Operations (NETOPS)[7]
X = Required O = Recommended M = MAJCOM Directed						
Disaster Response Force Members						
First or Emergency Responder	X	O				
EOC Director		X	O	X		
EOC Deputy Director		X	O	X		
EOC Manager		X	X	X		
ESF Staff (Primary and Alternates)		X	O	O		
IC for incidents handling multi-functional resources (FEMA Incident Types 1-3)		X	X	X		
IC for incidents handled by single functional available resources	X	O	O			
Recovery Operations Chief		X	O	O		
CAT members (MAJCOM and Installation)		X				
Unit Control Center		X				

Position/Title	AERO-Intoduction[3]	AERO-Command and Control[3]	AFICS 300/400	Air Force Incident Management Course	Commander and Staff Nuclear Accident Response Seminar (CASNARS)[8]	Nuclear Emergency Teams Operations (NETOPS)[7]
X = Required O = Recommended M = MAJCOM Directed						
Disaster Response Force Members						
Response Task Force (RTF) CC	X	M	M	X	X	
RTF Team Leader	X	M	M	M	X	M[5]
RTF Member	X	M			X	M[5]
Survey Team	X					O[4]
Contamination Control Teams	X					O[4]
Civil Engineer						
Base Civil Engineer		X	O	X		
Chief of Operations	X	O		O		
Programs and Operations Superintendents	X	O		O		
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technicians (All Skill Levels)	X					M[5]
EOD RTF Leader	X	M	M	M	M	M[5]
EOD RTF Team Member	X	M			M	M[5]
Readiness and Emergency Management						
R&EM Officer	M	X	X[2]	X[2]		O
R&EM Superintendent	M	X	X	X		O
R&EM Craftsman	M	X				X[6]

Position/Title	AERO-Intoduction[3]	AERO-Command and Control[3]	AFICS 300/400	Air Force Incident Management Course	Commander and Staff Nuclear Accident Response Seminar (CASNARS)[8]	Nuclear Emergency Teams Operations (NETOPS)[7]
Fire Emergency Services						
Fire Chief and Deputy		X	X	X		
Assistant Chiefs for OPS and Station Chiefs		X	X	O		
HAZMAT Officers and other A/Cs		X	O			
Company Officers		X	O			
Emergency Communications Center (ECC) controllers	X					
All other FES personnel	X	O				
Security Forces						
Chief of Security Forces		X	O	O		
Operations Officer		X	O	O		
Operations Superintendent		X	O	O		
SF Standardization Evaluation		X[1]	O	O		
Career Field Manager	X			O		
Convoy Commander	X	M	M	M		

Position/Title	AERO-Intoduction[3]	AERO-Command and Control[3]	AFICS 300/400	Air Force Incident Management Course	Commander and Staff Nuclear Accident Response Seminar (CASNARS)[8]	Nuclear Emergency Teams Operations (NETOPS)[7]
Security Forces						
Flight Sergeant and Flight Commander	X	X	O	O		
Patrol Leader/SRT Leader	X					
Patrolman/SRT Member	X					
BDOC/ECC Controllers	X					
ESF Representative		X	O	O		
Medical						
Medical Treatment Facility Commander	X		X	O		
Medical Readiness Officer	X	O	X	O		
Physician	O					
Flight Surgeon	X			O		
Flight Medicine Technicians	X			O		
Emergency Medical Technician (Paramedic, Intermediate and Basic)	X					
Emergency Medical Service Provider and First Responder	X					

Position/Title	AERO-Intoduction[3]	AERO-Command and Control[3]	AFICS 300/400	Air Force Incident Management Course	Commander and Staff Nuclear Accident Response Seminar (CASNARS)[8]	Nuclear Emergency Teams Operations (NETOPS)[7]
Medical						
Public Health Emergency Officer	X	O	O	O		
Public Health Officer	X	O	O	O		
Public Health Technician	X					
Bioenvironmental Team Chief and Alternate		X	O	O		O
Bioenvironmental Staff	X					O
Ambulance Service (Not assigned to FES)	X					
Patient Decontamination Team	X					
Triage Team	X					
Medical Manpower/Security Team	X					
Field Response Team	X					
Medical Control Center Team	X	O				
Medical Treatment Facility Emergency Manager	X	O	X	O		

Position/Title	AERO-Intoduction[3]	AERO-Command and Control[3]	AFICS 300/400	Air Force Incident Management Course	Commander and Staff Nuclear Accident Response Seminar (CASNARS)[8]	Nuclear Emergency Teams Operations (NETOPS)[7]
Others						
MSG/CC and CD		X		X[2]		
MSG Squadron Commanders		X		X[2]		
MAJCOM Command Centers		X				
SAF and MAJCOM IG		X[1]	X[1]	X[1]		
Exercise Evaluation Team (EET)		M[1]	M[1]	M[1]		

Note 1: Training required for evaluators per **paragraph 6.6.8.,** additionally – at least one functional member must have the same level of training as the members they are evaluating.
Note 2: Required if filling role as EOC Director or Manager.
Note 3: Local policies and procedures briefing provided by the R&EM Flight.
Note 4: Training is optional and maybe required by the installation if part of a nuclear accident response team.
Note 5: In lieu of NETOP, EOD attends the Joint Nuclear EOD Course sponsored by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) (Course #DNWS-R006).
Note 6: Readiness and Emergency Management Craftsmen will attend NETOP every 5 years.
Note 7: Complete NETOP-Primer distance learning course (DNWS IR-101DL) prior to attending NETOP (DNWS-IR-201).
Note 8: Weapons of Mass Destruction, Command, Control, and Coordination ($WMDC^3$) course (DNWS-ICC-101-DL) may also be attended. $WMDC^3$ replaced the previously named Radiological Accident Command, Control, and Coordination (RAC^3) course.

DELETE Table 6.3.

BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 10-2501

24 JANUARY 2007

Incorporating Through Change 2, 6 April 2009

Operations

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) PROGRAM PLANNING AND OPERATIONS

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

ACCESSIBILITY: Publications and forms are available for downloading or ordering on the e-Publishing website at **http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/**.

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Certified by: HQ AF/A7CX
(Col Donald L. Gleason)

Supersedes: AFI10-2501, 3 August 2005

Pages: 171

This instruction implements Air Force Policy Document (AFPD) 10-2, *Readiness*; AFPD 10-25, *Emergency Management*; AFPD 10-26, *Counter-Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Operations*; AFPD 10-8, *Homeland Security*; Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) 2-1.8, *Counter Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Operations*; and portions of AFDD 2-4.1, *Force Protection*. It also aligns the Air Force with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the National Response Framework (NRF), formerly known as the National Response Plan (NRP). This instruction also implements the Air Force Incident Management System (AFIMS) based on the NIMS methodology and aligns Air Force EM planning and response with the NRF as directed by HSPD-5. This instruction defines the Air Force EM program as a cross-functional program that integrates procedures and standards for planning; logistical requirements; emergency response actions; emergency response guidelines; exercises and evaluations; personnel training; detection, identification, and warning; notification; and enemy attack actions. It establishes responsibilities, procedures, and standards for Air Force mitigation and emergency response to physical threats resulting from major accidents; natural disasters; conventional attacks (including those using high-yield explosives); and terrorist use of CBRN materials. This instruction includes domestic and foreign guidance. (***Note:*** HQ Pacific Air Forces [PACAF] will determine whether domestic or foreign guidance applies to Alaska and Hawaii.) Its prescribed planning process helps commanders achieve unity of effort, allocate and use resources effectively, and identify shortfalls in their response capabilities. See **Attachment 1** for definitions of acronyms, abbreviations, and terms used in this instruction. Consult cited policy directives, instructions, manuals, and their

supplements for specific policies, procedures, and requirements. This publication applies to Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard (ANG) units. Send recommended changes and major command (MAJCOM) supplements to this publication to HQ AFCESA/CEXR, 139 Barnes Drive Suite 1, Tyndall AFB, FL 32403-5319. Use AF IMT 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication* for recommended changes. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with (IAW) AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records* and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located at **https://afrims.amc.af.mil/**.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

These changes have not been integrated into the basic publication. The reader must use this interim change (IC) in conjunction with the publication and these changes take precedence. This IC updates the Emergency Management Working Group to include the Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Emergency Planning Team as a sub-working group, its suggested membership and scope of responsibility. This change outlines the three ways the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve Command units can obtain the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course. Security Forces can use their Standardization Evaluation Qualifications in lieu of the Unit Control Center training in **Chapter 6**. It also changes exercise requirements for the Emergency Management Program. The intent of the change is to allow MAJCOMs and installations to exercise risk management in their approach to EM exercises.

Chapter 1

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) PROGRAM

1.1. General Information. This instruction implements Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) 2-1.8, *Counter Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Operations;* Air Force Policy Document (AFPD) 10-2, *Readiness*; AFPD 10-25, *Full-Spectrum Threat Response* (to be renamed *Emergency Management);* AFPD 10-26, *Counter-Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Operational Preparedness (*to be renamed *Counter-Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Operations);* AFPD 10-8, *Homeland Security;* and portions of AFDD 2-4.1, *Force Protection.* It also aligns the Air Force with *Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5* (HSPD-5), the *National Incident Management System* (NIMS), and the *National Response Plan* (NRP). This instruction also implements the Air Force Incident Management System (AFIMS) based on the NIMS methodology and aligns Air Force EM planning and response with the NRP as directed by HSPD-5. The AFIMS provides scalable and flexible response to organize field-level operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies. The EM program addresses the impacts of major accidents, natural disasters, conventional attacks, and terrorist attacks. Commanders can achieve unity of effort, use resources effectively, and identify shortfalls using the AFIMS planning process and this instruction. AFIMS is defined in **Attachment 1**.

1.2. Purpose. This instruction provides the staff and key agencies of higher headquarters, installations, and unit commanders with the policies, guidance, structure, and roles and responsibilities to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate threats to their mission. This instruction also includes guidance to plan, conduct, and evaluate Air Force EM exercises.

NOTE: For differentiation purposes, the terms "CBRN" and "CBRNE" are defined below and in **Attachment 1**.

CBRN. Operations that include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials, either individually or in combination. Collectively known as weapons of mass destruction (WMD), CBRN replaces "Nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC)" when used in reference to operations or incidents limited to WMD issues. Toxic Industrial Chemicals or Toxic Industrial Materials (TIC/TIM) and Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) are considered part of the "C" in "CBRN".

CBRNE. Operations or incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives, or materials, either individually or in combination. "CBRNE" is used whenever reference is not being made to "NBC-only" operations or incidents.

1.3. Mission. The primary missions of the Air Force EM program are to save lives; minimize the loss or degradation of resources; and continue, sustain, and restore operational capability in an all-hazards physical threat environment at Air Force installations worldwide. The ancillary missions of the Air Force EM program are to support homeland defense and civil support operations and to provide support to civil and host nation authorities IAW DOD directives and through the appropriate Combatant Command (COCOM). The Air Force EM program addresses the physical threats listed in **paragraph 1.1.**, occurring either individually or in combination. AFIMS phases of incident management include prevention, preparation, response,

recovery, and mitigation. The Air Force EM program examines potential emergencies and disasters based on the risks posed by likely hazards; develops and implements programs aimed toward reducing the impact of these events on the installation; prepares for risks that cannot be eliminated; and prescribes actions required to deal with consequences of actual events and to recover from those events.

1.4. Program Policy. The Air Force will establish a single integrated EM program to mitigate the effects of major accidents; natural disasters; conventional attacks (including those using high-yield explosives); and terrorist use of CBRN materials on Air Force personnel, resources, and operations. The Air Force EM program will develop and implement measures for, and manage activities related to, emergency preparedness, incident management, passive defense (including response and recovery operations) and consequence management. The Air Force Civil Engineer (AF/A7C) is the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for the Air Force EM program. **Chapter 3** lists responsibilities of organizations that manage other program elements. The Air Force EM program is established IAW this instruction.

1.4.1. When compliance with this publication is impractical due to unique local or MAJCOM situations, request a waiver from AF/A7CX. An approved waiver remains in effect until the approving official cancels it in writing or this instruction is revised. When the OPR revises this publication, the waiver requester must renew the waiver. Until a waiver is approved by AF/A7CX, the MAJCOM or installation must make every effort to comply with this publication. The instruction OPR must maintain a copy of all waiver requests with the instruction record set.

1.4.2. MAJCOM and other agency supplements to this publication should be forwarded to HQ AFCESA/CEXR. Supplements cannot be less restrictive than the basic publication; however, if needed, they can be more restrictive. Waivers to supplemental guidance will be handled by the agency that developed the supplement.

1.5. Major Program Elements. Major program elements of the Air Force EM program include warning and reporting, command and control (C2), planning, equipping, organizing, training, exercising, evaluating, response operations and incident management.

1.6. Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Support.

1.6.1. Each Air Force unit must participate in the Air Force's EM program and meet the Air Force's EM program requirements in this and other governing instructions. The host Air Force installation will provide support to all assigned, attached, and tenant units, including Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard (ANG) units, located on and off the installation. AFRC and ANG tenant units will be incorporated into the host installation's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) 10-2. The Readiness and Emergency Management Flight on the host installation is the Installation Commander's Air Force EM program OPR and is the Installation Office of Emergency Management. As such, the intention of this AFI is that the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight under the Base Civil Engineer is the only Emergency Management Flight on an installation. The EM program must address the objectives and program elements related to all-hazard threats. Contract and civilian Readiness and Emergency Management Flights are waived from implementing the tasks in **Table A3.3.** until 31 July 2008. Contracted Readiness and Emergency Management Flights will need to amend their contracts to incorporate all the tasks in **Table A3.3.** by 30 August 2008. Readiness and Emergency

Management Flights with civilian bargaining unit employees that are required to change workplace requirements and assume emergency response roles require bargaining. Bargained requirements will then be formalized by designating manpower positions with "emergency responder" codes and updated job descriptions.

1.6.2. MAJCOMs will determine the host installation for each Geographically Separated Unit (GSU) and provide guidance to train and equip its units in compliance with the EM program. Guidance may include supplementing this instruction and will include conducting Staff Assistance Visits (SAV). Air Force units located on other services' installations will integrate into the host service's EM program or equivalent.

1.6.3. Military resources may be used to help local authorities when necessary to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. See AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities.*

1.6.4. Commanders at foreign locations will follow Department of State (DOS), theater, and MAJCOM guidance when assisting local authorities. Commanders at United States territories and US possessions will follow Department of the Interior (DOI), theater, and MAJCOM guidance when assisting local authorities. MAJCOMs will coordinate with the DOI to determine appropriate response protocols at US territory and US possession locations. These response protocols will be published in supplements to this instruction. (***Note:*** HQ Pacific Air Forces [PACAF] will determine which guidance applies to Alaska and Hawaii.)

1.6.5. The Air Force, under DOD direction, supports the EM programs of Federal agencies, as specified in the NRP and interagency agreements.

1.6.6. Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Compliance with the NIMS. The Air Force revised the Full Spectrum Threat Response (FSTR) organizational construct and nomenclature as the Air Force EM program to be consistent with the NIMS and the NRP without compromising Air Force operational missions or disrupting military command authority. The Air Force uses the same structure for peace or war, at domestic and foreign locations. (See ***Note*** in **paragraph 1.6.4.**) To implement this change, standard NIMS terminology has replaced Air Force-specific terms. See **Table 1.1.**, List of Cross-Referenced Terms.

Table 1.1. List of Cross-Referenced Terms.

	Former Term		AFIMS Term		NIMS or NRP Term	
1.	WOC	Wing Operations Center	ICC	Installation Control Center	MCS	Multiagency Coordination System
2.	N/A	Battle Staff	CAT	Crisis Action Team	N/A	Crisis Action Team in the Multiagency Coordination Entity
3.	OSC	On Scene Commander (initial)	IC	Incident Commander	IC	Incident Commander

	Former Term		AFIMS Term		NIMS or NRP Term	
4.	DCG/OSC	Disaster Control Group/On Scene Commander (follow on)	EOC Director	Emergency Operations Center Director		Equivalent to the Mayor, Governor or Jurisdictional Emergency Management Director in the EOC
5.	DCG	Disaster Control Group	EOC	Emergency Operations Center	EOC	Emergency Operations Center
6.	SRC	Survival Recovery Center	EOC	Emergency Operations Center	EOC	Emergency Operations Center
7.	IRF	Initial Response Force	N/A	First Responders	N/A	First Responders
8.	MCP	Mobile Command Post	Various	See **paragraph 5.4.5.**	Various	See **paragraph 5.4.5.**
9.	FOE	Follow-on Element	N/A	Emergency Responders	N/A	Emergency Responders
10.	MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authorities	DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities	DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
11.	RWG	Readiness Working Group	EMWG	Emergency Management Working Group	N/A	N/A
12.	DRF	Disaster Response Force	DRF	Disaster Response Force	N/A	N/A
13.	N/A	Command Post	N/A	Command Post	N/A	Command Post
14.	FSTR Plan 10-2	Full Spectrum Threat Response Plan 10-2	CEMP 10-2	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 10-2	EOP	Emergency Operations Plan

1.7. Relationship to the National Response Plan (NRP) and National Incident Management System (NIMS). On February 28, 2003, the President issued HSPD-5, which directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer the NIMS. This system provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

1.7.1. The NIMS uses a systems approach to integrate the best existing processes and methods into a unified national framework for incident management. This framework forms the basis for interoperability and compatibility that will subsequently enable a diverse set of public and private organizations to conduct well-integrated and effective incident management operations. The NIMS provides interoperability and compatibility among various preparedness agencies through a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies. This core set includes:

1.7.1.1. The Incident Command System (ICS).

1.7.1.2. Multiagency Coordination System (MCS).

1.7.1.3. Unified commands, as defined by the NRP and the NIMS rather than as defined by DOD.

1.7.1.4. Training, qualifications, and certification.

1.7.1.5. Resource identification and management, including systems for classifying types of resources.

1.7.1.6. Incident information collecting, tracking, and reporting.

1.7.1.7. Incident resources collecting, tracking, and reporting.

1.7.2. The Air Force uses the NRP structure to implement the AFIMS. The NRP was developed to establish a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to incident management across a spectrum of activities. The NRP outlines how the Federal government implements the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, (usually referred to as the Stafford Act) to assist State, local, and tribal governments when a major disaster or emergency overwhelms their ability to save lives; protect public health, safety, and property and restore their communities. The NRP and its resultant organizational structure are used by the Air Force to integrate its incident response with civilian responses. In addition, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) developed the NIMS Implementation Template for use by Federal departments and agencies to help them incorporate the NIMS into their emergency response plans, procedures, and policies. The template is available on the FEMA web site.

1.7.3. The NRP requires an ICS designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure. ICS is used at all levels of government—Federal, State, local, and tribal—as well as by many private-sector organizations.

1.7.3.1. The ICS is one of two methods used to provide a common operating picture (COP). The ICS provides the communications, intelligence sharing and information sharing for incident management. The COP provides the framework necessary to:

1.7.3.1.1. Formulate and disseminate indications and warnings.

1.7.3.1.2. Formulate, execute, and communicate operational decisions at an incident site, as well as between incident management entities across jurisdictions and functional agencies.

1.7.3.1.3. Prepare for potential requirements and request support for incident management activities.

1.7.3.1.4. Develop and maintain overall awareness and understanding of an incident within and across jurisdictions.

1.7.3.2. Information management is the second of the two methods used to provide a COP. In addition, the Air Force GeoBase Program provides situational awareness, supports C2, provides the capability to develop plumes and cordons, places information on a map that can be displayed and provides a tool kit that supports emergency response.

Chapter 2

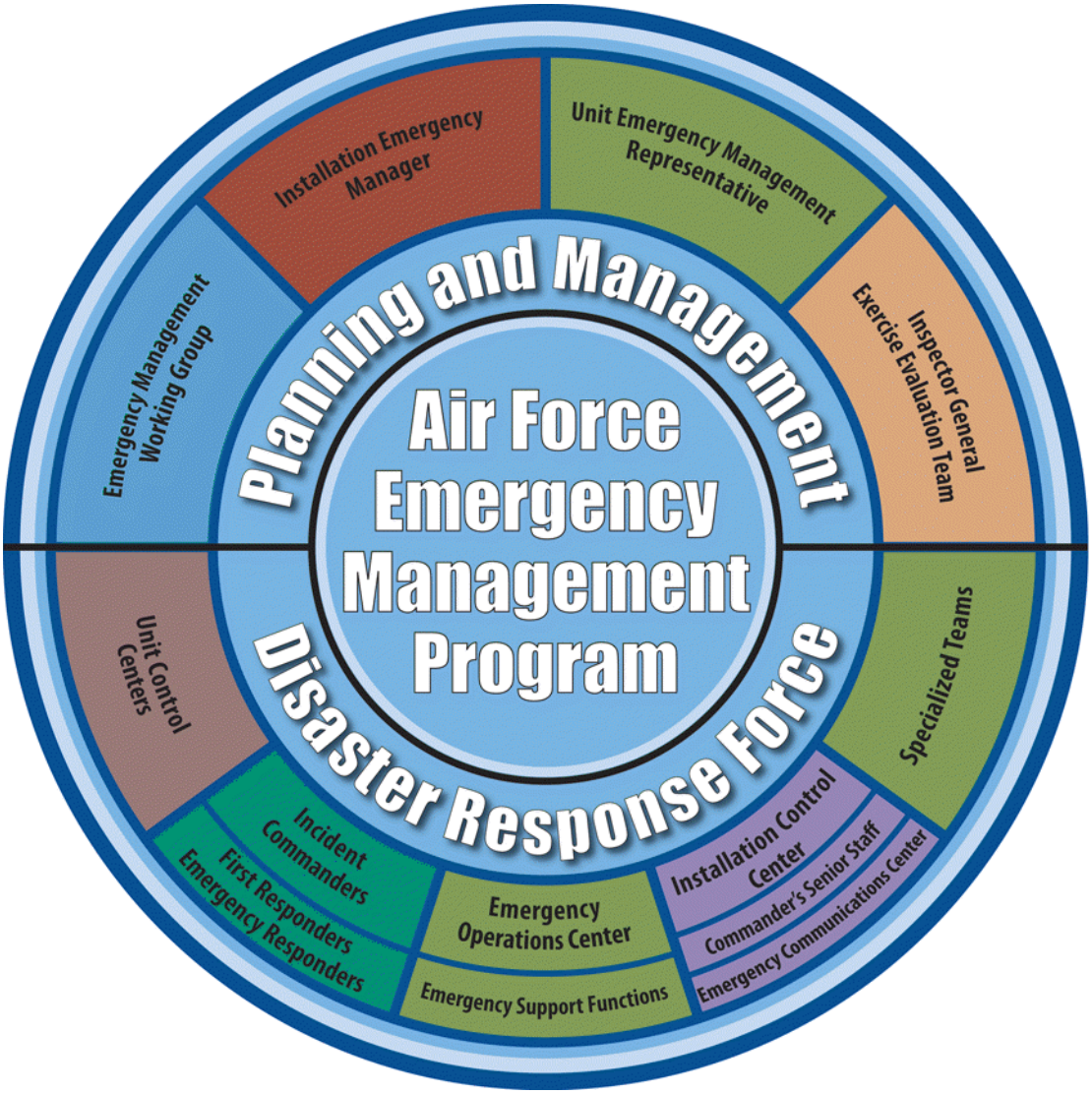
AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) PROGRAM STRUCTURE

2.1. Purpose. This chapter discusses the organization of the Air Force EM program at all levels of command. The Air Force EM program structure establishes a clear progression of coordination and communication from installation level to MAJCOM level to Air Force level. See **Figure 2.1.**, Air Force Emergency Management Program. This structure has the following two elements at each command level:

2.1.1. A strategic planning and management staff to maintain an EM program.

2.1.2. A tactical response structure to manage or conduct contingency response operations.

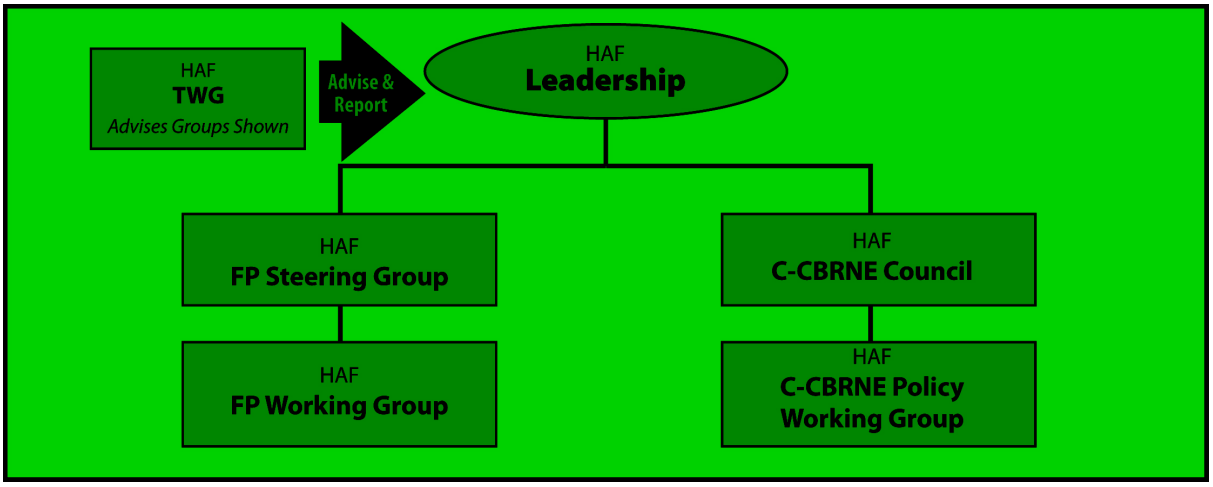
Figure 2.1. Air Force Emergency Management Program.



2.2. Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Structure. The Air Force EM program structure includes a strategic planning and management staff and a tactical response element.

2.2.1. At Air Force (AF) level, the EM planning and management structure is supported by and supports the Air Force Civil Engineer (AF/A7C), the AF Counter-CBRN (C-CBRN) Council; the AF C-CBRN Policy Working Group (PWG); the AF C-CBRN Education, Training, Exercise (ETE) Working Group; the AF Force Protection Steering Group (FPSG); and the AF Force Protection Working Group (FPWG). See **Figure 2.2.**, Air Force Emergency Management Program Structural Relationships – Air Force Level. The HQ Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (HQ AFCESA/CEX) provides primary support to AF/A7C for the Air Force EM program.

Figure 2.2. Air Force Emergency Management Program Structural Relationships – Air Force Level



2.2.1.1. The AF C-CBRN Council is chartered by the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force and chaired by the Director of Strategic Security (AF/A3S). The Council meets quarterly or as directed by the Chair to address Air Force-wide issues to counter CBRN threats. The C-CBRN Council:

2.2.1.1.1. Oversees Air Force C-CBRN policy and guidance measures to organize, train, and equip forces IAW the National Security Strategy, National Strategy to Combat WMD, Quadrennial Defense Review, Strategic Planning Guidance, and other policy documents.

2.2.1.1.2. Addresses Air Force actions to counter CBRN threats through proliferation prevention, counterforce, active defense, passive defense, and consequence management.

2.2.1.1.3. Oversees Air Force CBRN issues to maximize warfighting capabilities and support lead Federal agencies.

2.2.1.1.4. Responds to C-CBRN issues presented by its members.

2.2.1.1.5. Coordinates with the Force Protection Steering Group to prevent duplication of effort.

2.2.1.2. The AF C-CBRN PWG is chartered and directed by the AF C-CBRN Council to carry out Council taskings, monitor cross-functional Air Force C-CBRN policy initiatives, and report its activities at Council meetings. The PWG may establish study teams and assign research and analysis actions. The AF Deputy Director for Counterproliferation (AF/A3SC) chairs the C-CBRN PWG. The C-CBRN PWG coordinates with the Force Protection Working Group (FPWG) to prevent duplication of effort.

2.2.1.3. The AF C-CBRN ETE WG is chartered and directed by the AF C-CBRN Council to provide individuals with the knowledge, skills, and abilities to enable operations in a CBRN environment. The AF C-CBRN ETE WG may establish study teams relevant to education, training, and exercise responsibilities. The AF/A3SC chairs the AF C-CBRN ETE WG with HQ AETC as co-chair.

2.2.2. In support of Air Force operations and as the Air Force lead for Agile Combat Support (ACS), the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Installations, and Mission Support (AF/A4/7) provides policy direction and oversight of the Air Force disaster response force (DRF) capabilities for response, recovery, and sustainment of operations. When directed, the Air Staff will assist installations through the Air Force Operations Center (AFOC) to provide guidance and supplemental resources for any incident involving Air Force resources. The AFOC is the Air Force 24-hour point of contact for EM and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) operations. See AFI 10-206, *Operational Reporting*, for AFOC and MAJCOM Operations Centers contact information.

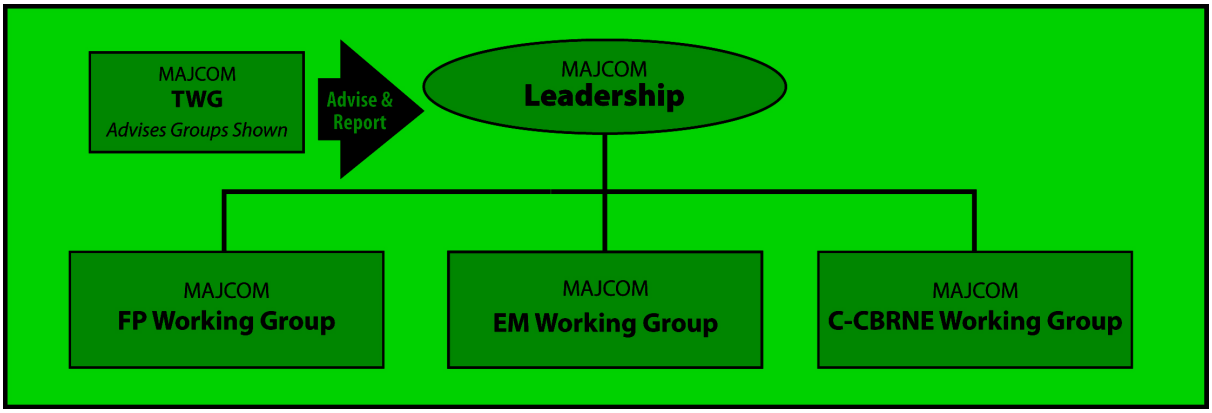
2.3. Major Command (MAJCOM) Emergency Management (EM) Program Structure.

2.3.1. The Air Force EM planning and management structure at MAJCOM headquarters is supported by and supports the MAJCOM CE, the Force Protection Executive Council (FPEC), FPWG, the Emergency Management Working Group (EMWG), the C-CBRNE Working Group (WG), and headquarters staff such as CE Readiness, Fire Emergency Services (FES), Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), Medical (SG), and Security Forces (SF). See **Figure 2.3.**, Air Force Emergency Management Program Structural Relationships – MAJCOM Level. MAJCOMs may deviate from the specified structure based upon their missions and command structure.

2.3.1.1. The MAJCOM C-CBRNE WG (also called CPWG) is a collaborative, cross-functional group that provides advice and consultation to the MAJCOM leadership on Air Force C-CBRNE operations-related issues. The MAJCOM C-CBRNE WG is chaired by the MAJCOM/A3 or A5 at the discretion of the MAJCOM/CV (or can be chaired by the CV directly). The C-CBRNE WG coordinates with the FPEC to prevent duplication of effort.

2.3.1.2. The MAJCOM FPEC (not shown in **Figure 2.3.**) is an executive-level group with MAJCOM-level responsibilities similar to those of the AF FPSG. See AFI 10-245.

Figure 2.3. Air Force Emergency Management Program Structural Relationships – Major Command Level



NOTE: This diagram shows the relationship between specific working groups, rather than all working groups at a MAJCOM.

2.3.1.3. The MAJCOM EMWG addresses MAJCOM-wide cross-functional issues that affect the readiness and FP status and capabilities of the MAJCOM and addresses peacetime major accidents and natural disasters. The MAJCOM/A7C chairs the MAJCOM EMWG. The EMWG meets at least semiannually. The EMWG reviews AFIMS and EM training issues; monitors installation's EM operational plans and exercises; reviews readiness issues IAW AFPDs 10-2 and 10-4; reviews SAV, exercise and IG trends; monitors AFIMS and CBRNE defense equipment shortfalls; coordinates new AFIMS tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP) and initiatives; and reviews CBRNE defense training. MAJCOM EMWG representatives should be the subject matter action officers. Issues that cannot be resolved at the MAJCOM level will be raised to the AF/A7C. Typical minimum MAJCOM EMWG membership includes:

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) A7

Readiness	Logistics	
Communications	Operations	
Contracting	Personnel	
Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Plans and Programs Fire	
Emergency Services	Public Affairs History	Safety
Inspector General	Security Forces	
Intelligence	Services	
Judge Advocate	Surgeon General	

2.3.1.4. The MAJCOM FPWG is required IAW AFI 10-245 to support the FPEC on FP enterprise management. The FPWG works FP issues assigned by the FPEC or proposed and agreed upon by the members. Members develop courses of action and recommend changes in policy and guidance for programs and activities effecting FP. The MAJCOM FPWG coordinates efforts with the MAJCOM EMWG to prevent duplication of effort.

The MAJCOM/A7S chairs the MAJCOM FPWG. The MAJCOM FPWG is an action officer group that meets to work FP issues.

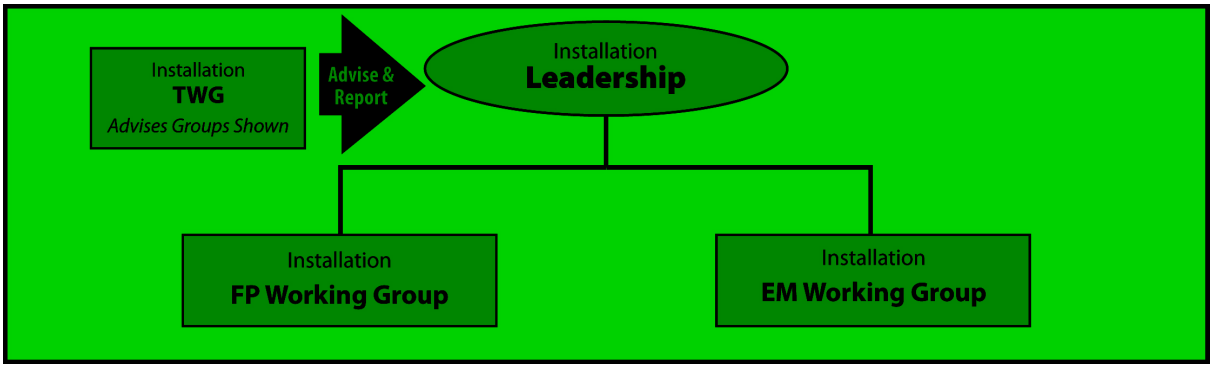
2.3.1.5. The MAJCOM Threat Working Group (TWG) provides situation-driven threat assessments. The fluid nature of the threat requires that the MAJCOM TWG have direct access to the MAJCOM commander. The MAJCOM TWG also advises the MAJCOM FPWG and the MAJCOM EMWG as needed.

2.3.2. At MAJCOM level, the response elements includes the MAJCOM Command Center, Installation Control Center (ICC), EOC, and specialized teams such as the MAJCOM Response Task Forces (RTF). MAJCOMs activate their Commander's Senior Staff when requested by Air Staff or the MAJCOM commander. The MAJCOM Commander's Senior Staff assists the Air Staff or installations in response efforts.

2.4. Installation Emergency Management (EM) Program Structure.

2.4.1. The installation planning and management structure is supported by or supports the installation Civil Engineer, the FPEC, EMWG, FPWG, TWG, the CE Readiness Flight, EM aspects of the installation exercise evaluation program and unit EM Representatives. See **Figure 2.4.**, Air Force Emergency Management Program Structural Relationships – Installation Level.

Figure 2.4. Air Force Emergency Management Program Structural Relationships – Installation



NOTE: This diagram shows the relationship between specific working groups, rather than all working groups on an installation.

2.4.1.1. The Installation Force Protection Executive Committee (FPEC) (not shown in **Figure 2.4.**) is chaired by the Installation Commander. The FPEC receives advice and support from the EMWG and the FPWG. See **Figure 2.4.**, Air Force EM Program Structural Relationships – Installation Level. MAJCOMs may direct specific deviations based upon the installation's mission and command structure.

2.4.1.2. The Installation EMWG is chaired by the Mission Support Group (MSG) Commander. The chairperson appoints members and establishes working subgroups. Representatives from civilian agencies may be invited to discuss functional issues. The EMWG coordinates with the EET to review EM program training status; schedule and design EM exercises; monitor CEMP 10-2 updates; monitor mutual aid agreement (MAA) updates; review SAV and exercise trends; monitor AFIMs and CBRNE defense

equipment shortfalls; coordinate new AFIMS TTP and initiatives; review the installation augmentation program IAW AFPAM 10-243, Augmentation Duty; and facilitate computer-based training equipment for the base populace. The EMWG coordinates with the FPWG to prevent duplication of effort. The EMWG will determine which specialized teams are required to support the installation EM program and what each team's composition will be. The EMWG also reviews installation-wide programs for the ability to achieve EM program objectives. As a minimum the EMWG will have a subgroup for the Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Emergency Planning Team. The purpose of this team will be to address training, equipment and response options and standards for HAZMAT incidents, and if tasked to CBRN events. The CE Asset Management Flight Chief will chair the HAZMAT Emergency Planning Team. This team will meet as necessary or as tasked. Typical minimum members for the HAZMAT Emergency Planning Team are asterisked (*) below. The EMWG meets semiannually unless the chairperson requires meetings more frequently. Typical minimum Installation EMWG members include:

Air Force Office of Special Investigations
Air Reserve Component tenants
Air Traffic Control
Aircrew Life Support
Civil Engineer
Officer
* CE Asset Management
* Readiness and Emergency Management
Communications
Contracting
Forces
* Explosive Ordnance Disposal
* Fire Emergency Services
Installation Deployment Officer
Installation Exercise Office representative
Judge Advocate
representative
* Logistics Readiness Squadron
* Medical representatives
Personnel Readiness Function
* Bioenvironmental Engineer
Public Health Emergency

Public Affairs
* Safety
Services
* Security

Wing Inspector General
Wing Plans and Programs
Command Post representative
Operations Group representative
* Maintenance Group

2.4.1.3. The Installation FPWG is the commander's cross-functional working group formed IAW AFI 10-245 and made up of wing and tenant units. Working group members coordinate and provide deliberate planning for AT and FP issues.

2.4.1.4. The Installation TWG is required IAW AFI 10-245 as an antiterrorism and force protection advisory body for the commander. Key functions include analyzing threats and providing recommendations to commanders concerning potential FPCON changes, AT and other measures based upon potential threats to facilities or personnel.

2.4.2. At installation level, the DRF is the structure for response. The DRF includes the ICC/CAT, Command Post, Emergency Communications Center (ECC), EOC, Incident Commander, First Responders (see **paragraph 2.4.2.6**), Emergency Responders (see

paragraph 2.4.2.7), Unit Control Centers (UCC), ESFs, and specialized teams. These terms are defined in **Attachment 1**.

2.4.2.1. The ICC directs strategic actions supporting the installation's mission. The command post is part of the ICC, which functions as the essential C2 node. The ICC provides a communication link with higher headquarters and with civilian agencies. As the focal point for installation-wide warning and notification and operation, the ICC communicates directions and information and also recommends courses of action concerning the incident. The ICC controls the Commander's Senior Staff, EOC, and UCCs. The Installation Commander serves as the senior leader of the ICC.

2.4.2.2. The Commander's Senior Staff is a limited staff formed when the crisis resolution does not require formation of the entire ICC. It is activated for a specific incident to command, control, and coordinate the required support. The size and composition of the Commander's Senior Staff is scalable to support the Installation Commander's requirements. It usually requires a team chief and functional experts to respond to a specific situation. See **Attachment 1** for a more complete definition.

2.4.2.3. The ECC includes a central dispatch capability or its interim equivalent for the installation. It should include the minimum functions of Fire Alarm Communications Center (FACC), SF Desk, and Medical dispatch (when applicable). The ECC may be virtual until a central facility can be established. The central dispatch capability is a goal that installations must work towards while using current assets. The interim virtually-consolidated configurations are considered to be in compliance with this guidance until the central dispatch capability can be achieved. Existing resources should be used as backup capabilities once physical consolidation occurs.

2.4.2.4. The EOC is the C2 support elements that directs, monitors, and supports the installation's actions before, during, and after an incident. The EOC is activated and recalled as necessary by the Installation Commander. The EOC updates the ICC with ongoing incident status and seeks support through the ICC when on-scene requirements surpass the installation's inherent capability and the installation's cumulative capabilities acquired through MAAs. EOCs may also support MCS and joint information activities. See **Figure 2.5.**, On-Base and Off-Base Emergency Management Comparison. Core functions of the EOC must include the following:

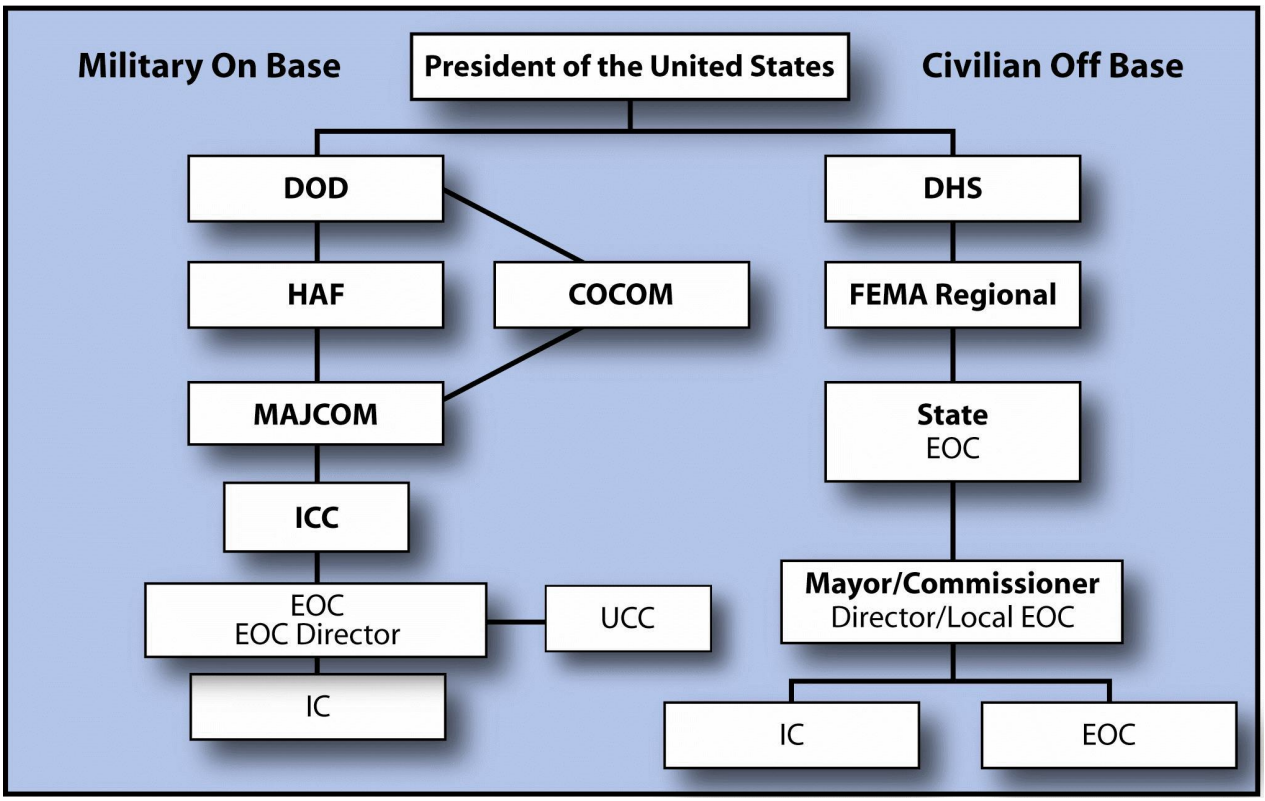
2.4.2.4.1. Coordination.

2.4.2.4.2. Communications, including exchanging data with First and Emergency Responders, the Mobile Communications Center (MCC) or the Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC).

2.4.2.4.3. Resource dispatch and tracking.

2.4.2.4.4. Information collection, analysis, and dissemination.

Figure 2.5. On-Base and Off-Base Emergency Management Comparison.



NOTE: The Secretary of State coordinates international activities related to the prevention, preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation for domestic incidents and to protect United States citizens and United States interests overseas.

2.4.2.5. The Incident Commander (IC) is a trained and experienced responder who provides on-scene tactical control using subject matter experts (SME) and support from other functionals. Normally, ICs are SMEs from the Fire, Medical, or SF response elements. The IC will use the AFIMS to manage the incident.

2.4.2.5.1. Depending upon the situation, other personnel may function as ICs if they have completed Incident Command System (ICS) training IAW **Chapter 6** and meet DOD and Federal certification standards for the specific type of incident. For example, the IC must meet Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 6055.6, *DOD Fire and Emergency Services Program* and Department of Defense Manual (DODM) 6055.6, *DOD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program*, requirements for HAZMAT and suspected CBRNE responses. FES personnel serve as IC for EOD incidents during peacetime and terrorist response incidents after SF have contained or neutralized any hostile forces.

2.4.2.5.2. Federal certification standards for ICs do not currently exist for some incidents such as biological disease outbreaks. When no certification standard exists, the Installation Commander may appoint the appropriate SME as IC. For example, the Public Health Emergency Officer (PHEO) could be the IC for a biological incident. As the NIMS Integration Center develops qualification and certification

standards, guidelines, and protocols, the Air Force will adopt them and ensure SMEs are adequately trained.

2.4.2.6. First Responders, as defined by AFIMS, are members of the DRF elements that deploys immediately to the disaster scene to provide initial C2, to save lives, and to suppress and control hazards. Firefighters, law enforcement and security personnel, key emergency medical personnel provide the initial, immediate response to major accidents, natural disasters, and CBRNE incidents. All First Responders are Emergency Responders, but not all Emergency Responders are First Responders. First Responder duties have priority over other assigned duties.

2.4.2.7. Emergency Responders, as defined by AFIMS, are members of the DRF response elements that deploy after the First Responders to expand C2 and provide additional support. Emergency Responders include follow-on firefighters, law enforcement personnel, security personnel, and emergency medical technicians, as well as EM and operations personnel, EOD personnel, physicians, nurses, medical treatment providers at medical treatment facilities, CE Readiness personnel, public health officers, bioenvironmental engineering, mortuary affairs personnel, and other specialized team members. Emergency Responder duties have priority over other assigned duties. Emergency Responders are not assigned as augmentees or to additional duties that will conflict with their emergency duties.

2.4.2.8. The Emergency Support Functions (ESF) capabilities are grouped into an organizational structure that provides support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed during an incident. Installation ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism. Personnel assigned to direct ESFs must be highly knowledgeable with decision-making authority for their function. See **Attachment 2**, Emergency Support Functions for more information. The ESF Annexes of the NRP provide additional discussion on roles and responsibilities of ESF coordinators, primary agencies, and support agencies.

2.4.2.9. The EOC Director is the MSG Commander or other senior representative designated by the Installation Commander. The EOC Director provides oversight for the Installation Commander to support and control emergency response to incidents. The EOC Director can support multiple ICs simultaneously, while providing senior officer level C2 for sustained response and recovery operations. If senior military authority or assessment is required on scene, the EOC Director or designate can move from the EOC to the incident site. Before leaving the EOC, the EOC Director must appoint and brief a replacement. The replacement must meet the same training requirements as the EOC Director (see **Chapter 6**). On scene, the Incident Commander maintains legal authority and tactical control, including establishing a National Defense Area (NDA) with the advice of the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA). The EOC Director serves as the senior military representative to maintain military command authority over military resources as required by law.

2.4.2.10. UCCs provide mission support to the Incident Commander as directed by the EOC and to the Installation Commander as directed by the ICC. The EOC and ICC resolve any conflicting requirements. UCCs provide a focal point within an organization to maintain unit C2, relay information to and from unit personnel, provide expertise to

the EOC or Incident Commander, and leverage unit resources to respond to and mitigate the incident. Unit Commanders will consider assigning highly knowledgeable personnel to the EOC and the UCC to facilitate mission accomplishment.

2.4.3. The Installation Commander should use MAAs to request or provide mutual aid IAW DODI 2000.18, *Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines* and other guidance that governs MAAs, such as AFI 10-802. These MAAs should be made with any agency that provides response or recovery resources to the installation. Examples include HAZMAT teams, fire departments, emergency medical services, public health offices, law enforcement agencies, environmental agencies, communications firms, emergency management and contractor response and remediation services.

2.4.3.1. According to DODI 2000.18 installations use MAAs to define responsibilities, document the services and resources to exchange, and define mutual understandings between agencies that have similar roles in differing jurisdictions. Other directives refer to such agreements as memorandums of agreement, or memorandums of understanding.

2.4.3.2. DODI 4000.19 *Interservice and Intragovernmental Support* mentions Other Agreements. No-cost agreements with city, county, State, and Federal government activities, and with non-profit organizations should be executed with MOAs and MOUs. Agreements that require the DOD to reimburse a non-profit organization, city, county, or State government (other than National Guard units) must be executed with a contract. Agreements with city, county, and State government activities for the use of DOD property may be executed via a lease in accordance with Section 2667 of 10 U.S.C. (reference (j)).

2.4.3.3. **(DELETED) .**

Chapter 3

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1. Purpose. This chapter provides the responsibilities for the Air Force EM program including responsibilities at the following levels: SAF, Air Force, MAJCOM, and installation. It also provides responsibilities of supported and supporting organizations such as United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), Joint Task Force–Civil Support (JTF-CS), and others.

3.2. Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF).

3.2.1. Assistant Secretary for Acquisition (SAF/AQ) incorporates Air Force EM program requirements into Air Force or joint research, development, and acquisition (RD&A) programs.

3.2.2. Assistant Secretary for Acquisition, Directorate of Global Power Programs (SAF/AQP).

3.2.2.1. Supports the Air Force EM program and related issues through RD&A.

3.2.2.2. Updates Air Force EM-related Program Management Directives (PMD) annually.

3.2.2.3. Budgets and funds program tasks and assigns management responsibilities in Air Force EM-related PMDs to support program requirements.

3.2.2.4. Notifies affected commands, organizations and agencies immediately of any program changes that affect their ability to execute their Air Force EM-related PMD responsibilities.

3.2.3. Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science, Technology and Engineering (SAF/AQR) incorporates Air Force EM concepts into the Air Force Science and Technology program.

3.2.4. Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs (SAF/IA) incorporates the Air Force EM program into military-to-military contract and foreign military assistance programs to develop a unified and consistent CBRNE proliferation threat response.

3.2.5. Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Environment, Safety and Occupational Health (SAF/IEE) provides policy guidance and oversight for the environmental, safety and occupational health aspects of the Air Force EM program.

3.2.6. Secretary of the Air Force Inspector General (SAF/IG).

3.2.6.1. Advises the Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF) and the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (CSAF) on the readiness of the Air Force CBRNE passive defense and consequence management capabilities.

3.2.6.2. Serves as the key evaluator of Air Force EM program policy implementation in exercises and inspections.

3.2.7. Deputy Under Secretary for Public Affairs (SAF/PA).

3.2.7.1. Provides guidance and oversight for public issues to support the AF EM program.

3.2.7.2. Develops public affairs (PA) templates for threats to Air Force installations, including natural disasters, CBRNE attacks, and naturally occurring disease outbreaks.

3.2.7.3. Develops and executes a Combating WMD Strategic Communications Plan in support of Air Force EM objectives.

3.2.8. Office of Warfighting Integration and Chief Information Officer (SAF/XC).

3.2.8.1. Ensures interoperable, installation-level communications capability for Air Force EM program implementation.

3.2.8.2. Provides communications expertise to the AF C-CBRN Council and AF C-CBRN PWG.

3.2.8.3. Provides guidance to installations to maintain communications capabilities when operating from installation facilities or from the MCC or MEOC.

3.3. Headquarters, United States Air Force (HQ USAF).

3.3.1. HQ USAF provides policy oversight and advocacy of Air Force capabilities for emergency preparedness, incident management, sustainment, recovery and restoration operations in an emergency response environment. HQ USAF also identifies mission-critical infrastructures, infrastructure vulnerabilities and methods to remediate, recover and sustain infrastructures.

3.3.2. Air Force Chief of Services (AF/A1V) provides policy, guidance and oversight for Services support to the Air Force EM program, including mortuary support; shelters, housing and clothing for incident survivors, response forces and incoming forces; search and recovery team support; and decontamination support of human remains to include clothing and equipment associated with those remains.

3.3.3. Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (AF/A2) advises SECAF, CSAF, and other Air Force leadership on threats to Air Force personnel and installations.

3.3.4. Director of Strategic Security (AF/A3S).

3.3.4.1. Develops C-CBRN operational standards, doctrine, and policy.

3.3.4.2. Develops, validates, and approves institutional, strategic, and operational concepts of operations (CONOPS).

3.3.4.3. Provides oversight for incorporating operational C-CBRN concepts and standards into Air Force-level CONOPS, plans, programs, requirements, and budgets.

3.3.4.4. Incorporates C-CBRN concepts into homeland defense and deployment planning and operations.

3.3.4.5. Serves as the Air Force lead on Joint, DoD and combined C-CBRN initiatives. Air Force representation responsibilities may be delegated to other offices, as appropriate.

3.3.4.6. Chairs AF C-CBRN Council.

3.3.4.7. Establishes C-CBRN ETE program operational objectives.

3.3.4.8. Conducts C-CBRN operational analysis; ensures Air Force requirements for C-CBRN science and technology, modeling and simulation, and research and development are operationally relevant and technically sufficient.

3.3.4.9. Coordinates with and provides hazard duration table data to HQ AFCESA.

3.3.4.10. Assesses operational impact of attacks on air bases; identifies key enablers for mission recovery and sustainment; and develops and tests risk-based mitigation strategies for commanders. Capabilities include analytical products to study vulnerabilities and quantify the impact on overall base operations and degradation of those activities.

3.3.5. Directorate of Operations and Training (AF/A3O).

3.3.5.1. Notifies (through the AFOC) the SECAF, CSAF and the National Military Command Center of an EM event that meets reporting requirements in AFI 10-206, and associated publications.

3.3.5.2. Coordinates with the United States Army Technical Escort Units for Air Force accidents involving chemical weapons or agents.

3.3.5.3. Determines, through USNORTHCOM, the RTF for incidents outside identified response areas.

3.3.5.4. Notifies the Department of Energy (DOE) team leader and senior FEMA official of the AFOC and provides a point of contact to coordinate assistance during contingencies.

3.3.5.5. Requests help from DOE and other service agencies.

3.3.5.6. Establishes Air Force support to FEMA Urban Search and Rescue teams.

3.3.6. Directorate of Weather (AF/A3O-W).

3.3.6.1. Provides policy for weather support of emergency response.

3.3.6.2. Provides support for local emergency response operations.

3.3.7. Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Installations, and Mission Support (AF/A4/7).

3.3.7.1. Responsible for the overall Air Force EM program.

3.3.7.2. Integrates EM capabilities, including passive defense, into AT, FP, medical, and Integrated Base Defense (IBD) policy and guidance.

3.3.7.3. Incorporates Air Force EM threat considerations into plans, programs, requirements and budgets.

3.3.7.4. Provides CBRNE defense expertise to develop Air Force and MAJCOM policies, procedures, CONOPS, equipment and training programs.

3.3.8. Directorate of Logistics Readiness (AF/A4R).

3.3.8.1. Provides guidance to installations to ensure individual protective equipment (IPE) is issued IAW **paragraph 5.7.**

3.3.8.2. Reviews CBRNE threat and vulnerability assessments changes to determine if organizing, training, exercising, planning and procedures require revision. Provides recommendations to AF/A7CXR for incorporation in to the EM training program.

3.3.8.3. Ensures gaining commanders establish capability to account for forward-deployed chemical warfare defense equipment (CWDE) assets.

3.3.8.4. Programs and advocates for Air Force EM program resources from the Joint Services Coordination Committee.

3.3.8.5. Serves as OPR for expeditionary support plans (ESP) and joint plans.

3.3.8.6. Provides policy and guidance for deployment, reception and beddown operations.

3.3.8.7. Serves as the OPR to coordinate CBRNE training equipment sourcing.

3.3.9. Infrastructure and Vehicle Division (AF/A4RV).

3.3.9.1. Provides policy, guidance and oversight for transportation resources to support the Air Force EM program, to include providing guidance for asset decontamination responsibilities and capabilities.

3.3.9.2. Establishes and maintains a contamination control capability to identify contamination, decontaminate the vehicle fleet, mark contaminated areas, and track contaminated vehicles throughout their life cycle.

3.3.10. Directorate of Maintenance (AF/A4M) provides guidance to installations so they maintain an aircraft and missile contamination control capability to identify contamination, decontaminate equipment, mark contaminated areas, and track contaminated equipment throughout its life cycle.

3.3.11. Office of The Civil Engineer (AF/A7C).

3.3.11.1. Serves as the OPR for the Air Force EM program.

3.3.11.2. Provides CBRNE defense expertise to support or develop AF and MAJCOM policies, procedures, CONOPS, equipment and training programs.

3.3.11.3. Integrates cross-functional Air Force EM activities.

3.3.11.4. Advises the Air Force Council, CSAF, SECAF, the Joint Staff, COCOMs, and the C-CBRN Council on Air Force EM issues.

3.3.11.5. Ensures integration of required AT program aspects with the Air Force EM program.

3.3.11.6. Serves as the designated Air Force representative to the Joint Requirements Office (JRO) on CBRN non-medical matters and other Air Force EM-related matters.

3.3.11.7. Identifies resources and ensures training for First Responders and Emergency Responders except for medical responders.

3.3.11.8. Integrates EM capabilities, including passive defense, into AT, FP, medical and IBD policy and guidance.

3.3.12. Environmental Division (AF/A7CV).

3.3.12.1. Ensures HAZMAT operations meet Federal emergency planning and response requirements.

3.3.12.2. Notifies the Air Force Deputy Assistant Secretary (Environmental (SAF/IEE)), Air Staff and other environmental offices of HAZMAT incidents.

3.3.13. Readiness Installation Support Division (AF/A7CXR).

3.3.13.1. Publishes Air Force EM policy and guidance.

3.3.13.2. Integrates EM capabilities, including passive defense, into AT, FP, medical and IBD policy and guidance.

3.3.13.3. Establishes the Air Force EM training program and equipment requirements.

3.3.13.4. Provides program oversight and advocates for CBRNE passive defense projects and acquisition.

3.3.13.5. Incorporates HAZMAT emergency response planning and response requirements into Air Force EM plans and programs. Manages the HAZMAT Emergency Response Program.

3.3.13.6. Manages Program Elements (PE) 27593, CBRN Defense (active duty); 27574, WMD Threat Response; 55165, CBRN Defense (ANG); 55166, CBRN Defense (Reserve); and 28028, Contingency Operations.

3.3.13.7. Assists MAJCOMs with the Air Force EM response policy.

3.3.13.8. Advises the Director of Maintenance (AF/A4M), Director of Environmental Division (AF/A4CV) and Surgeon General (AF/SG) concerning contamination control policies and requirements.

3.3.13.9. Monitors limiting factors (LIMFAC) and shortfalls of the MAJCOM Air Force EM program and equipment.

3.3.13.10. Informs the CSAF when Air Force EM program LIMFACs or shortfalls affect critical missions. Suggests solutions for identified vulnerabilities.

3.3.13.11. Updates response, recovery and remediation guidance for water utilities.

3.3.13.12. In coordination with Air Force Medical Operations Agency Engineering, Operational and Support Functions (AFMOA) SGPB, provides policy and guidance to ensure effective Quantitative Fit Test (QNFT) implementation.

3.3.13.13. Ensures installation homeland defense CBRNE equipment requirements are identified in appropriate AS and ensures viable CBRNE detection and response capabilities exists.

3.3.13.14. Provides oversight of the Air University courses used to teach EM response protocols.

3.3.13.15. Provides policy, guidance and oversight to support establishment of contamination control team responsibilities and capabilities.

3.3.14. Directorate of Security Forces (AF/A7S).

3.3.14.1. Develops AT initiatives through the AF FPSG and C-CBRN Council to support the Air Force EM program. Integrates AT, FP, and IBD capabilities into EM policy and guidance.

3.3.14.2. Chairs the Air Force FPSG and, as a member, ensures the C-CBRN Council is aware of the FPSG efforts.

3.3.15. Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs (AF/A8). Ensures that Air Force strategic plans and fiscal guidance incorporate plans, programs, manpower and equipment requirements to support the Air Force EM program.

3.3.16. Air Force Office of The Judge Advocate General (AF/JA) provides legal advice on EM issues through the International and Operations Law Division.

3.3.17. Surgeon General of the Air Force (AF/SG).

3.3.17.1. Advises the Air Force Council, CSAF, SECAF and the Joint Staff on medical and clinical aspects of the Air Force EM program.

3.3.17.2. Provides medical expertise to develop Air Force EM policies, guidance and procedures.

3.3.17.3. Provides functional management for the Medical CBRNE Defense Program. Manages PE 28036, Medical CBRNE.

3.3.17.4. Develops HAZMAT health surveillance and health risk assessment program guidance.

3.3.17.5. Provides the bioenvironmental engineering technical expertise to sample, identify, quantify and monitor hazards such as TIC/TIM and CBRNE material.

3.3.17.6. Establishes and maintains a patient contamination control capability to decontaminate patients.

3.3.17.7. Ensures installation medical homeland defense CBRNE equipment requirements are identified in appropriate AS and response capability exists.

3.3.17.8. Monitors medical LIMFACs and shortfalls of the MAJCOM Air Force EM program and equipment.

3.3.17.9. Provides program oversight and advocates for medical CBRNE passive defense and consequence management projects and acquisition.

3.3.17.10. Establishes EM policy and guidance for Air Force Medical Service.

3.3.17.11. Identifies resources and ensures training for medical First Responders and medical Emergency Responders.

3.4. Air Force Career Field Managers (AFCFM).

3.4.1. Provide expert guidance concerning emergency response requirements within their Air Force Specialty (AFS).

3.4.2. Integrate EM operational concepts into Air Force and MAJCOM functional area programs, career field-related publications, career field education and training plans (CFETP), job guides and formal schools.

3.4.3. Support Air Force EM program training IAW AFI 36-2201, Volume 3, A*ir Force Training Program On the Job Training Administration*.

3.5. Major Command (MAJCOM) and Air National Guard (ANG) General Responsibilities.

3.5.1. Develop plans, policies and procedures consistent with this instruction and supporting publications.

3.5.2. Program and budget resources to support the Air Force EM program and WMD First Responder program.

3.5.3. Require the IG to inspect subordinate installation EM programs.

3.5.4. Integrate critical infrastructure assessment identification and analysis to support EM operations in the AF Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Process (OPR: HQ AFSFC) and existing MAJCOM assessment process. Conduct annual risk assessments IAW AFI 10-245.

3.5.5. Notify First Responders and the RTF of T.O. 11N-20-11(C) line number and weapon quantities immediately after an incident involving a MAJCOM-assigned aircraft carrying nuclear weapons.

3.6. Specific Major Command (MAJCOM) Functional Responsibilities.

3.6.1. Director of Installation and Mission Support (A7). The MAJCOM A7 serves as the MAJCOM EM program OPR, chairs the MAJCOM EMWG and designates a MAJCOM OPR who is responsible for the following tasks:

3.6.1.1. Ensures the command meets objectives of AFPD 10-25.

3.6.1.2. Coordinates EM capabilities, to include passive defense, into AT, FP, Medical and IBD policy and guidance.

3.6.1.3. Coordinates C-CBRN Council efforts with the FPEC.

3.6.1.4. Serves as OPR for command supplements to Air Force EM plans and as OCR for MAAs. See **paragraph 2.4.3.**

3.6.1.5. Provides CEMP 10-2 command guidance to subordinate units.

3.6.1.6. Ensures training and exercises for common core EM requirements meet or exceed the requirements of this instruction.

3.6.1.7. Develops, coordinates and publishes Air Force EM program command directives, CONOPS and guidance.

3.6.1.8. Incorporates theater and command guidance into plans and instructions.

3.6.1.9. Defines MAJCOM training and exercise requirements that support the Air Force EM program.

3.6.1.10. Provides guidance to the CE Readiness Flight as the organization to support installation EM planning, response and training.

3.6.1.11. Ensures installations can defend against, mitigate and recover from contingencies through planning, training, equipping and exercising IAW references listed in **Attachment 1**.

3.6.1.12. Validates installation and facility construction standards are fulfilled to minimize the vulnerability of Air Force personnel and assets.

3.6.1.13. Develops command CE Readiness and common core EM assessment criteria and IG criteria.

3.6.1.14. Provides requested teams to assist Installation Commanders in conducting EM program risk assessments.

3.6.1.15. Provides MAJCOM-specific EM technical training requirements to Air Education and Training Command (AETC) and HQ AFCESA/CEX.

3.6.1.16. Provides copies of MAJCOM-developed EM training materials to HQ AFCESA/CEX.

3.6.1.17. Conducts annual Air Force EM program SAVs to command installations to evaluate the EM program. Coordinates with the MAJCOM Inspector General (IG) to ensure SAV and IG inspection schedules do not conflict IAW AFI 90-201. HQ AFRC delegates installation level SAVs to the AFRC numbered air forces to conduct on a 24-month cycle

3.6.1.18. Provides standardized MAJCOM SAV checklists to subordinate CE Readiness Flights for performing installation unit EM program SAVs.

3.6.1.19. Provides installation SAV results to the MAJCOM EMWG so the EMWG can track trends and issues MAJCOM-wide.

3.6.1.20. Disseminates MAJCOM EM program trends to Installation Commanders and other MAJCOM civil engineers.

3.6.1.21. Reviews EM-related Air Force Technical Order (AFTO) Forms 22, *Technical Order System Publication Improvement Report and Reply*, before submitting to HQ AFCESA/CEXR.

3.6.1.22. Participates in initial Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) of Chemical and Biological Defense (CBD) materials.

3.6.1.23. In coordination with Air Logistics Centers, continually assesses CBRNE defense capability, identifies deficiencies, develops and documents operational requirements and programs resources to achieve a balanced, effective CBRNE defense capability.

3.6.1.24. Provides a functional area prioritized list of non-medical CBRNE defense requirements to Headquarters Air Combat Command, Civil Engineer Readiness (HQ ACC/A7XX) and HQ AFCESA/CEXR. The list will identify quantities, location and unit requirements for operational equipment and supplies.

3.6.1.25. Provides HQ AFCESA with copies of supplements to HQ AFCESA-developed publications.

3.6.1.26. Coordinates on waiver requests to this instruction and forwards approved waivers to AF/ A7CXR.

3.6.1.27. Coordinates with HQ AFCESA/CEX to ensure CONOPs; implementation plans; fielding and sustainment guidance; TTP and Air Staff policy (through AF/A7CX) are developed to support new EM programs.

3.6.2. Command Surgeon.

3.6.2.1. Provides policy and guidance to subordinate commanders on medical readiness and medical aspects of the Air Force EM program IAW AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Planning and Training*.

3.6.2.2. Evaluates and monitors adequacy of medical units' training, plans, readiness, emergency responder programs and civil support programs.

3.6.2.3. Serves as the MAJCOM EM program OCR for enhancing medical capabilities to counter CBRNE threats.

3.6.2.4. Appoints the PE 28036F Program Element Monitor (PEM) and SMEs identified in AFI 41-106 and forwards medical CBRNE defense requirements to the Medical C-CBRNE Program Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging (MEFPAK).

3.6.3. Logistics.

3.6.3.1. Provides annual mobility bag IPE stock level reports to supporting force provider commands upon request. See AFI 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual* and AFI 23-226, *Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment (CWDE) Consolidated Mobility Bag Management,* for additional information.

3.6.3.2. Submits supported command logistics LIMFACs and shortfalls.

3.6.3.3. Analyzes the CBRNE defense equipment stock levels for the personnel projected to be assigned at each deployment location.

3.6.3.4. Provides guidance to subordinate installations to ensure supply support for QNFT exists at home station and deployed locations.

3.6.4. Plans and Programs.

3.6.4.1. Provides planning and programming guidance to integrate C-CBRNE operations into appropriate MAJCOM planning documents.

3.6.4.2. Provides MAJCOM representation for C-CBRNE-related issues for appropriate strategic planning efforts.

3.6.5. Public Affairs.

3.6.5.1. Develops procedures to integrate with local community Joint Information Center during a CBRNE incident.

3.6.5.2. Provides emergency public information and EM-related protective action guidance.

3.6.6. Safety.

3.6.6.1. Supports the installation on safety measures during EM response IAW AFI 91-202, *The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*, and AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports*.

3.6.6.2. Establishes safety policies for incident response by subordinate units.

3.6.6.3. Provides safety expertise for MAJCOM EM program and procedures.

3.6.7. Security Forces (SF).

3.6.7.1. Integrates AT, FP and IBD capabilities in EM policy and guidance.

3.6.7.2. Supports the MAJCOM EM program by developing SF First Responder policy and procedures.

3.6.7.3. Ensures the C-CBRN WG is aware of the FPEC efforts.

3.6.8. Operations.

3.6.8.1. Advocates EM program requirements through the MAJCOM planning, programming and budgeting process.

3.6.8.2. Establishes a command EOC and activates it for EM contingencies.

3.6.8.3. Provides policy and guidance to support the installation mission and the incident response simultaneously through installation command posts.

3.7. Specific Major Command (MAJCOM) Responsibilities.

3.7.1. HQ Air Combat Command (ACC).

3.7.1.1. With Air Mobility Command (AMC), coordinates on air mobility Capability Development Documents (CDD), Capability Production Documents (CPD), and Joint Capabilities Integration and Development Systems (JCIDS) documents and provides the documents to the Air Force PWG and HQ AFCESA/CEX.

3.7.1.2. Maintains and ensures the ACC RTF is equipped and trained for response to radiological incidents or accidents other than for Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) assets within the continental United States (CONUS), Puerto Rico or US Virgin Islands is equipped and trained. RTFs are defined in **Attachment 1**.

3.7.1.3. Outlines ACC RTF duties and responsibilities in ACC Plan 10-2, *CONUS Radiological Accident/Incident Response and Recovery Plan*.

3.7.1.4. Serves as the lead command for the Agile Combat Support Mission Area Plan and RD&A initiatives. Provides recommendations to accept or reject subject equipment and procedures. Serves as the Air Force Combat Developer for Joint CBRN Modernization programs.

3.7.1.5. HQ ACC/SG develops the Air Force EM Medical CONOPS through the HQ ACC/SG Homeland Defense MEFPAK.

3.7.1.6. Serves as OPR for PE 27593, *CBRN Defense*, as it relates to Consolidated Mobility Bag Control Center (CMBCC) funding. Manages CMBCC assets. Oversees sustainment of C-Bag assets maintained at the CMBCC for CONUS, CBRNE medium threat areas (MTA) and CBRNE low threat areas (LTA) units IAW AFI 23-110 and 23-226.

3.7.2. HQ Air Education and Training Command (AETC).

3.7.2.1. Incorporates EM program training concepts into Air Force courses.

3.7.2.2. Plans, develops and conducts formal training to support the Air Force EM program.

3.7.2.3. Co-chairs the AF C-CBRN ETE WG with AF/A3SC.

3.7.2.4. Maintains the course content and tracks completion of computer based delivery of EM courses to include C-CBRN training.

3.7.3. HQ Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC).

3.7.3.1. Serves as OPR for the Multi-Product Emergency Response Plan for Inhalation Hazards for US Air Force shipments of nitrogen tetroxide.

3.7.3.2. **(DELETED) .**

3.7.3.3. Provides radioactive and mixed waste disposal expertise.

3.7.3.4. Serves as the implementing command to provide capabilities required by PMD 4026(16)/ PE 64384BP, *Integrated Weapons Systems Management, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warfare Defense Programs*.

3.7.4. HQ Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC).

3.7.4.1. Coordinates, with gaining MAJCOMs, on EM defense planning documents and provides the documents to the AF C-CBRN PWG and HQ AFCESA/CEX.

3.7.4.2. Prepares Reservists to accomplish EM operations in support of total force requirements.

3.7.5. HQ Air Mobility Command (AMC).

3.7.5.1. Provides procedures for airlift, air refueling and air mobility support operations in a CBRNE threat environment.

3.7.5.2. Provides airborne survey platforms for DOE observation over areas affected by a nuclear weapons accident.

3.7.5.3. Serves as lead MAJCOM to develop large frame aircraft decontamination guidance and contaminated cargo handling procedures.

3.7.5.4. Ensures the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) and airlift contractors are trained on and have ground crew IPE when supporting deployments to MTAs or CBRNE high threat areas (HTA).

3.7.5.5. Provides doctrine, policy, TTP and resources for CBRNE casualty aeromedical evacuation.

3.7.5.6. Integrates air mobility-unique CBRNE defense guidance into Air Force and DOD education, training and exercise programs.

3.7.5.7. Coordinates with HQ ACC on air mobility CDD and CPD JCIDS documents for the Air Force PWG and HQ AFCESA/CEX.

3.7.6. HQ Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC).

3.7.6.1. Supports OT&E decontamination of Special Operations Force (SOF) air assets.

3.7.6.2. Develops JCIDS documents to support SOF requirements for transportation and handling of CBRNE materials and provides copies to AF PWG.

3.7.6.3. Coordinates with US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) on Joint SOF CBRN programs that apply to the Air Force.

3.7.7. HQ Air Force Space Command (AFSPC).

3.7.7.1. Maintains, equips and trains the AFSPC RTF for ICBM radiological incidents or accidents involving Air Force-owned ICBM assets.

3.7.7.2. Develops and implements AFSPC Plan 10-1, *ICBM Radiological Accident/Incident Response and Recovery Plan*, which outlines ICBM installation duties and responsibilities.

3.7.7.3. Provides RTF response to incidents involving ICBM and other applicable assets.

3.7.8. HQ Pacific Air Forces (PACAF).

3.7.8.1. Serves as the primary agent to coordinate Air Force EM program cold weather operations. Provides logistics support to the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC) for cold weather field OT&E.

3.7.8.2. Supports the United States Pacific Command (USPACOM) RTF if tasked.

3.7.9. HQ United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE).

3.7.9.1. Implements response procedures in support of the Commander, United States European Command (USEUCOM), to conduct the full spectrum of military operations unilaterally or in concert with the coalition partners; to enhance transatlantic security through support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); to promote regional stability and to advance US interests in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

3.7.9.2. Maintains, equips and trains the USAFE RTF for radiological incidents or accidents within the USEUCOM AOR.

3.7.9.3. Maintains and ensures the USAFE RTF is equipped and trained for response to radiological incidents or accidents. COMUSAFE Functional Plan 4367 outlines USAFE RTF duties and responsibilities.

3.7.10. HQ Air National Guard (ANG).

3.7.10.1. Coordinates with MAJCOMs, FOAs, DRUs, and HQ AFCESA/CEX to ensure ANG personnel are trained, equipped and exercised according to this AFI.

3.7.10.2. Tailors ANG EM programs to meet specific and unique ANG mission requirements.

3.7.11. HQ ACC/SG develops the Air Force EM Medical CONOPS through the HQ ACC/SG Homeland Defense MEFPAK.

3.8. Supported and Supporting Organizations.

3.8.1. United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM).

3.8.1.1. Plans, organizes, and executes homeland defense and civil support missions within USNORTHCOM's AOR.

3.8.1.2. AFNORTH (1AF) conducts air component planning, execution and assessment of the full spectrum of air and space power required to support USNORTHCOM air and civil support missions.

3.8.2. United States Pacific Command (USPACOM).

3.8.2.1. Plans, organizes, and executes homeland defense and civil support missions for USPACOM's AOR. ***Note:*** Alaska is within USPACOM's AOR, but USNORTHCOM's Joint Task Force Alaska (JTF-AK) at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, coordinates the land defense of Alaska as well as its DSCA.

3.8.2.2. Incidents occurring in the homeland within the USPACOM AOR are normally organized around the Joint Task Force construct with forces attached from USPACOM assigned forces.

3.8.2.3. Maintains, equips and trains the PACAF RTF for radiological incidents or accidents within the USPACOM AOR.

3.8.2.4. Plans, organizes and executes RTF missions for USPACOM's AOR.

3.8.3. Joint Service.

3.8.3.1. Joint Task Force-Civil Support (JTF-CS):

3.8.3.1.1. Plans and integrates DOD support to the designated primary agency for CBRNE incident management operations through the supported COCOM defense coordinating officer (DCO).

3.8.3.1.2. Deploys to the incident site, establishes C2 of designated DOD forces and provides military assistance to the primary agency for CBRNE events. JTF-CS must be requested by the primary agency, authorized by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and directed by USNORTHCOM to respond.

3.8.3.1.3. Serves as USNORTHCOM's primary interface with the environmental radiation ambient monitoring system, the Rapid Response Information System and the Unified Command Suite during CBRNE events.

3.8.3.2. Joint Task Force–Homeland Defense (JTF-HD). In Hawaii and the Pacific territories, JTF-HD accomplishes JTF-CS roles and reports to USPACOM.

3.8.3.3. Joint Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense Board (JNBCDB) provides CBRN program oversight and directs the Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO) and JRO subcommittees.

3.8.3.3.1. JPEO coordinates and integrates CBRN Defense science and technology development and acquisition. JPEO also directs logistics readiness and sustainment planning, programming and execution.

3.8.3.3.2. JRO provides joint services' CBRN defense requirements, doctrine and training. JRO also develops the service CBRN program requirements joint priority list and submits it for JNBCDB approval. The JRO Medical Programs Sub-Panel coordinates and integrates joint medical CBRN programs.

3.8.3.3.3. The J8/JRO CBRN Defense office provides a liaison member to the USAF C-CBRN ETE Working Group.

3.8.3.4. HQ United States Army.

3.8.3.4.1. Serves as the DOD Executive Agent for the Chemical Biological Defense (CBD) Program.

3.8.3.4.2. Provides the United States Army Technical Escort Units for Air Force accidents involving chemical weapons or agents.

3.8.3.5. Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS) serves as the DOD primary contact for Federal departments and agencies during civil emergencies or disaster response IAW DOD 3150.8-M, *Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP)*.

3.8.4. Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). The OSD approves DSCA that requires forces or equipment assigned to a COCOM IAW DODD 3020.36, *Assignment of National Security Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities to DOD Components*.

3.8.5. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense (ASD(HD)).

3.8.5.1. Provides oversight of DOD HD activities.

3.8.5.2. Develops policies, conducts analyses, provides advice and makes recommendations on DOD HD, CS, emergency preparedness and domestic incident management matters.

3.8.5.3. Keeps the SecDef and senior OSD officials informed of DSCA requests.

3.8.6. Department of Justice (DOJ). The DOJ, through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), coordinates criminal investigations with the AFOSI. See DOD O-2000.12 H, *DOD Antiterrorism Handbook*, and the NRP.

3.8.7. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). DHS leverages resources within federal, state and local governments, coordinating the transition of multiple agencies and programs into a single, integrated agency focused on protecting the American people and their homeland.

3.8.7.1. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As a member of the DHS Emergency Preparedness and Response directorate, FEMA:

3.8.7.1.1. Provides domestic civil emergency planning and response.

3.8.7.1.2. Serves as the designated lead for incident management.

3.8.7.1.3. Directs and coordinates Federal assistance to local and State governments during presidential declared disasters or other civil emergencies.

3.8.7.2. The Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC). As a member of the DHS Office of Operations Coordination, HSOC:

3.8.7.2.1. Serves as the nation’s nerve center for information sharing and domestic incident management.

3.8.7.2.2. Provides vertical coordination between Federal, State, territorial, tribal, local, and private sector partners.

3.8.7.2.3. Collects and fuses information from a variety of sources daily to help deter, detect, and prevent terrorist acts.

3.9. Field Operating Agencies (FOA) and Direct Reporting Units (DRU).

3.9.1. General Responsibilities of All FOAs and DRUs:

3.9.1.1. Ensure plans reflect EM vulnerabilities and include mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) provisions appropriate to support the local threat and mission requirements as directed by MAJCOM or host organization.

3.9.1.2. Ensure agreements discussed in **paragraph 2.4.3.** meet local, State, Federal and Status-of-Forces Agreement (SOFA) requirements.

3.9.1.3. Participate in EM training and exercises conducted by the host installation.

3.9.2. HQ Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (AFCESA).

3.9.2.1. Contingency Support Directorate (HQ AFCESA/CEX) through the Emergency Management Integration Division (HQ AFCESA/CEXR).

3.9.2.1.1. Provides technical expertise on EM program issues to the Air Staff, MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs; the research, development, test and acquisition communities and other military services.

3.9.2.1.2. Develops CBRNE, Battlespace Information Management and other EM-related Functional Area Assessment and Functional Needs Analyses (FAA/FNA).

3.9.2.1.3. Coordinates with HQ ACC/A7X, HQ AFMC and HQ 77th Aeronautical Systems Group (77 AESG) to communicate information.

3.9.2.1.4. Monitors JCIDS documents such as CDDs and the Joint Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense program objective memorandums to address needs, capabilities and deficiencies.

3.9.2.1.5. Ensures war and contingency plans address EM program requirements.

3.9.2.1.6. Writes War Mobilization Plan (WMP)-1 Annex J, *Full Spectrum Threat Response* (to be retitled *Emergency Management and Response*), and WMP-1 Annex S, *Civil Engineer*.

3.9.2.1.7. Reviews and integrates higher headquarters' policy, guidance and manuals into Air Force EM policy, guidance and manuals for AF/A7CX.

3.9.2.1.8. Reviews submissions of EM-related AFTO Forms 22, *Technical Order System Publication Improvement Report and Reply*.

3.9.2.1.9. Supports EM contingencies through the HQ AFCESA CE Readiness Operations Center, using Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP) resources when appropriate.

3.9.2.1.10. Develops Air Force EM program training products.

3.9.2.1.11. Monitors formal training through HQ AETC. Provides guidance on other agencies' and allied forces training courses.

3.9.2.1.12. Conducts studies and analyses of Air Force EM training and exercises.

3.9.2.1.13. Maintains the Air Force Portal EM Community of Practice and provides reach-back capability for MAJCOMs and installations.

3.9.2.1.14. Develops and coordinates draft Air Force EM program and CBRNE policy, guidance and manuals for AF/A7C.

3.9.2.1.15. Serves as the focal point for automated information technology, geographical information systems, GeoBase and related communications systems, ensuring Air Force EM program compatibility and interoperability.

3.9.2.1.16. Provides representatives to HQ NATO NBC Working Groups and members to the Air and Space Interoperability Working Party 84 to coordinate on NBC Defense matters.

3.9.2.2. Operations Directorate, Technology Integration Division (HQ AFCESA/CEOI). HQ AFCESA/CEOI is the Air Force Program Management Office for guidance and resource advocacy to develop, integrate and implement all information resource solutions for the Air Force CE community, to include the Automated Civil Engineer System (ACES) and the Enterprise Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health-Management Information System (EESOH-MIS). Information resource solutions include enhanced integration of modern technology, mission-oriented software systems and program management expertise to provide reliable, valid and timely information to the warfighter.

3.9.3. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE).

3.9.3.1. Researches technologies to meet HAZMAT acquisition, transportation, storage, use and disposal planning and requirements.

3.9.3.2. Provides technical and contracting support to restore and clean up HAZMAT-contaminated sites.

3.9.4. Air Force Communications Agency (AFCA).

3.9.4.1. Develops and approves Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence (C4I) systems policy, standards and architecture with the goal of compatible, interoperable and integrated elements.

3.9.4.2. Oversees the Air Force program for C4I and automated information systems.

3.9.4.3. Creates long-term C4I interoperability plans.

3.9.4.4. Chairs the C4I Interoperability Steering Group and provides a forum to discuss issues and share information. See AFI 33-108, *Compatibility, Interoperability and Integration of Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) Systems*.

3.9.4.5. Works with the Air Force Readiness Installation Support Division (AF/A7CXO) to ensure emergency response automated communication systems are compatible with other agencies' systems to achieve interoperability.

3.9.5. Air Force Medical Operation Agency (AFMOA).

3.9.5.1. Coordinates with AF/A7C to provide policy and guidance for QNFT implementation.

3.9.5.2. Provides policy and guidance for In-Place Patient Decontamination (IPPD) operations.

3.9.5.3. Reviews program data for trends and indicators of potential health impact.

3.9.6. Air Forces Northern National Security and Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP) Directorate serves as the Air Force Principle Planning Agency for Air Force DSCA and Continuity of Operations for the Air Staff IAW AFI 10-802. See AFI 10-801, *Assistance to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies,* for guidance and procedures concerning support for Federal, State and local civilian law enforcement agencies.

3.9.7. Air Force Nuclear Weapons and Counterproliferation Agency (AFNWCA) provides the warfighter CBRN science and technology to ensure effective nuclear stockpile stewardship and operational and technical options for combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CbtWMD) threats.

3.9.7.1. Supports Air Staff customers and stakeholder agencies in the National Capital Region on all matters concerning stockpiled systems and CbtWMD technologies.

3.9.8. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI).

3.9.8.1. Maintains close coordination with civil authorities when threats are made to individuals or property on or in the vicinity of military installations.

3.9.8.2. Incorporates Air Force EM program considerations into counterintelligence and threat assessments.

3.9.8.3. Provides AT training, counterintelligence and terrorism investigations, threat information collection, analysis and assessments, specialized protective services and local threat assessments and briefing.

3.9.8.4. Serves as OPR for crime scene investigation and evidence collection, preservation, and security.

3.9.8.5. Functions as installation POC for liaison with the FBI after terrorist attacks.

3.9.9. Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC) provides OT&E for EM systems. Provides OT&E results to AF/A7CXR, HQ AFCESA/CEX, HQ ACC/DRWC and HQ ACC/ A7XX for implementation.

3.9.10. Air Force Safety Center (AFSC) coordinates with HQ AFCESA/CEX on processes involving EM-related issues.

3.9.11. Air Force Services Agency.

3.9.11.1. Provides technical and specialized assistance at installation or MAJCOM request for sheltering, emergency housing, search and recovery; identification, preparation and disposition of remains; and other mortuary affairs concerns.

3.9.11.2. Provides a template for installations to use for peacetime and wartime shelter stocking.

3.9.12. Air Force Weather Agency (AFWA).

3.9.12.1. Designates specific units to notify specific installations of severe weather patterns affecting installations.

3.9.12.2. Ensures installation weather squadrons can provide weather data for CBRN material dispersion models, including TIC/TIM assessments.

3.9.12.3. Ensures operational weather squadrons provide meteorological information necessary to produce chemical downwind messages (CDM) and effective downwind messages (EDM) for radiological fallout.

3.9.12.4. Ensures weather units provide severe weather information for EM-related Operations Status Reports-3 (OPREP-3) IAW this instruction; AFI 10-206*;* AFI 10-229, *Responding to Severe Weather Events;* and AFI 15-128, *Air and Space Weather Operations - Roles and Responsibilities*.

3.9.13. Air Force Battle Laboratories, USAF Agency for Modeling and Simulation, USAF Medical Logistics Office, HQ AFMOA, Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), USAF Weather Agency and Air Intelligence Agency coordinate with HQ AFCESA/CEX on any processes involving EM-related issues. AFRL, Human Effectiveness Directorate, Biosciences and Protection Division, Counter Proliferation Branch, Chemical and Biological Defense Office (AFRL/HEPC CBD) acts as an Air Force Science and Technology advisor to the AF C-CBRN ETE WG.

3.9.14. Air Force Institute for Operational Health (AFIOH).

3.9.14.1. Provides consultative reach-back support to AF/SG on medical aspects of EM.

3.9.14.2. Provides analytical services for chemical and biological (CB) agents and radiological hazards.

3.9.14.3. Conducts comprehensive disease surveillance.

3.9.14.4. Identifies deficiencies and defines requirements for new PPE.

3.9.14.5. Coordinates and integrates recovery procedures and personnel protective requirements with other services, the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

3.9.14.6. Coordinates with HQ AFCESA/CEX to define data requirements for Single Managers to add to T.O. 00-105E-9, *Aerospace Emergency Rescue and Mishap Response Information*.

3.9.15. Air Force Security Forces Center (AFSFC).

3.9.15.1. Develops and coordinates integration of EM policy and guidance into AT, FP, IBD, Police Services, and Physical Security instructions.

3.9.15.2. Contributes to the development of new EM and AT technologies.

3.9.15.3. Serves as the primary POC for Air Force AT issues.

3.10. Installation Commander.

3.10.1. Establishes a single, installation-wide EM program with the CE Readiness Flight as OPR IAW this instruction, referenced publications, MAJCOM supplements and direction from higher command and Federal agencies.

3.10.2. Ensures the CE Commander appoints primary and alternate Installation Emergency Managers to facilitate coordination, communication and cooperation between agencies. This appointment must be made in writing to facilitate coordination with civilian agencies.

3.10.3. Ensures all installation units, including tenants, augmenting forces and GSUs, participate in the installation EM program.

3.10.4. Provides EM program support to GSUs as directed by MAJCOM.

3.10.5. Organizes installation units under the AFIMS for response and recovery operations and incident management activities.

3.10.6. Appoints an installation representative to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to facilitate coordination, communication and cooperation between agencies. This appointment must be made in writing to facilitate coordination with civilian agencies.

3.10.7. Provides DSCA planning and response and support to DOD and civilian forces engaged in DSCA operations IAW AFI 10-802.

3.10.8. Requires installation leaders to plan, coordinate and exercise EM program planning and operations requirements with local communities, municipalities and host nation leadership.

3.10.9. Appoints, in writing, a primary and alternate EOC Director.

3.10.10. Appoints the CE Readiness Officer or CE Readiness Superintendent as the EOC Manager.

3.10.11. Assesses how civil support or host nation support can assist in installation EM program efforts.

3.10.12. Assesses intelligence indicators and operational situations to decide which EM program defense measures to implement and when to implement them.

3.10.13. Establishes an Installation Shelter Program IAW this instruction and supporting manuals.

3.10.14. Determines shelter requirements after reviewing the threat. For example, installations located in an area prone to natural disasters must develop a shelter program and evacuation plans to protect personnel and mission-critical assets from the effects of natural disasters.

3.10.15. Ensures that units have threat-based contamination control and shelter management capabilities, including the ability to identify contamination, decontaminate essential resources and mark contaminated areas. Ensures that Transportation, Munitions, CE, Maintenance, and Medical Group units establish CCTs based upon the threat. All units must have the ability to implement expedient contamination control and shelter-in-place procedures if an incident occurs with little or no warning.

3.10.16. Ensures the ability to sustain operations in a contaminated environment based on the threat. Develops collective protection (COLPRO) solutions, such as the use of facilities and transportable shelters, to meet the projected threat. Includes shelter support costs in programming.

3.10.17. Directs alarm conditions to include the type of attack, either anticipated or in-progress.

3.10.18. Declares MOPP level changes based on the situation.

3.10.19. Provides support to the RTF for radiological incidents IAW DOD 3150.8-M.

3.10.20. Ensures CBRNE defense training range or area is available to meet demonstration performance requirements listed in **Chapter 6**.

3.10.21. Activates an Emergency Family Assistance Control Center (EFACC) to serve as the focal point for family assistance services when required IAW DODI 1342.22, *Family Centers* and AFI34-1101, *Assistance to Survivors of Persons Killed in Air Force Aviation Mishaps and Other Incidents*.

3.10.22. In conjunction with unit commanders, prepares for and determines options for all personnel to obtain access to computers to accomplish computer-based training. Many training requirements for Air Force personnel are transitioning to a computer-based training medium.

3.10.23. Appoints the PHEO IAW AFI 10-2603, *Emergency Health Powers on Air Force Installations.*

3.10.24. In conjunction with the PHEO, accomplishes appropriate disease containment measures IAW AFI 10-2603 when a public health emergency has been declared.

3.11. Unit Commanders.

3.11.1. Appoint unit EM representatives to manage and coordinate unit requirements of the unit EM program.

3.11.1.1. Unit EM Representatives must attend training IAW **Chapter 6**.

3.11.1.2. Unit EM Representatives must create and maintain a unit EM program folder, either hard copy or electronic. Contents must include:

3.11.1.2.1. A copy of the unit quarterly EM report, which includes unit EM representative appointments. The format for the report will be provided by the CE Readiness Flight. Update the report at least quarterly, or when a new primary or alternate unit EM representative is identified.

3.11.1.2.2. Current and previous year SAV reports and self-inspection reports.

3.11.1.2.3. Copies of correspondence concerning EM SAV report and self-inspection report observations and corrective actions. Deficiencies should be tracked until closed.

3.11.1.2.4. Other items as required by MAJCOM or installation guidance.

3.11.2. Request that Readiness and Emergency Management Flight leadership provide newly-assigned unit commanders a briefing on EM policies and responsibilities. The briefing should include EM Program scoping factors such as the units roles and responsibilities outlined in the CEMP 10-2.

3.11.3. Appoint EOC members required by the installation CEMP 10-2 from within their units to support the installation EM program.

3.11.4. Appoint team members required by the installation CEMP 10-2. from within their units to support the installation EM program. Due to the nature and amount of training required:

3.11.4.1. Team members must, upon team assignment, have at least two-thirds of time remaining on station at OCONUS and CONUS-isolated assignments.

3.11.4.2. Team members must, upon team assignment, have at least 18 months retainability at CONUS non-isolated assignments.

3.11.4.3. Team members appointed to the Readiness Support Team (RST) must possess a valid driver's license, have at least a secret security clearance and meet any local qualifications designated by the CE Commander. Team members must, at a minimum, have normal color vision and a minimum physical profile of "two" under "P," "U," "L," "H" and "E"; "one" under "S" IAW AFI 48-123, *Medical Examinations and Standards*, and be able to lift, at a minimum, 50 pounds. RST members must not be assigned to other additional duties that conflict with RST duties. Commanders and supervisors of RST members must understand that when the RST is recalled, RST becomes an RST member's primary duty.

3.11.4.4. Unit commanders will notify the CE Commander when approving the release of a trained team member for reasons other than permanent change of station, retirement, discharge or medical disqualification. The replacement must be trained before releasing the incumbent.

3.11.5. Establish requirement for UCCs, EOC, and specialized teams, such as managing designated installation shelters and leading Contamination Control Teams (CCT).

3.11.6. Develop MAAs with civil agencies or host nation military. Provide justification for support agreements between host and tenant units for CBRNE defense training and EM exercise support and participation. See **paragraph 2.4.3.**

3.11.7. Provide the CE Readiness Flight a written reply to EM program SAV observations or findings. Include corrective actions and estimated completion dates.

3.11.8. Participate in installation EM planning and exercises.

3.11.9. Ensure unit personnel are scheduled and trained IAW the Air Force EM program training requirements in **Chapter 6**. Units are responsible for scheduling, tracking and documenting training for their personnel.

3.11.10. Appoint members of the installation EET. Commanders should appoint their most qualified managers, leaders, or technicians to provide an effective evaluation of EM objectives.

3.11.11. Ensure support and recovery teams are adequately staffed, trained and equipped to provide 24-hour coverage when activated.

3.11.12. Ensure dissemination of EM training material throughout the unit to support the Installation EM Information Program.

3.11.13. Identify requirements, budget for, obtain, store and maintain unit passive defense operational and training equipment, including IPE, PPE, detection equipment, contamination control materials and shelter supplies for designated installation shelters. For shelter-in-place operations, installations must identify procedures for each facility to turn off their heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems. Shelter in-place actions can provide short-term (one-to-two hours) protection to the occupants and are most effective

when building occupants plan and practice their actions in advance. Most are simple, low or no-cost actions performed by the occupants or facility manager.

3.11.14. Identify and equip augmentees to support the EM program. See AFPAM 10-243, *Augmentation Duty*.

3.11.15. Ensure interoperable communications and visual information services are available for incident response.

3.11.16. Ensure pre-positioned material is stored and maintained for additive forces IAW theater, installation and joint support plans.

3.11.17. In conjunction with the Installation Commander, prepare for and determine options for all personnel to obtain access to computers to accomplish computer-based training.

3.11.18. Ensure that Command Post Controllers, EOC, ECC and UCC members participate in at least one exercise per year. Document training IAW **Chapter 6**.

3.11.19. Ensure personnel who are inherently deployable to CBRNE defense threat areas can perform mission-essential tasks in a contaminated environment. Do not levy this requirement against personnel who are specifically exempted. Inherently deployable (in) and specifically exempted (out) are defined in AFI 10-401, *Air Force Operations Planning and Execution*.

3.11.20. Ensure that all unit military personnel and emergency-essential civilians and contractors maintain and use AFMAN 10-100, *Airman's Manual,* during exercises and real world contingencies.

3.11.21. Ensure that the unit EM Representatives complete semi-annual self-inspections IAW AFI 32-4001.

3.12. Installation and Unit Specialized Teams.

3.12.1. Specialized teams are formed from the existing installation and unit personnel resources to support emergency response operations. Specialized team duty becomes a team member's primary duty during response, exercises and training. Team members should not be assigned conflicting emergency duties. Enough team members must be appointed for 24-hour-a-day operations.

3.12.1.1. Readiness Support Team (RST). The RST is a trained team that augments the CE Readiness Flight. RST members must not be assigned to other additional duties that conflict with RST duties. Commanders and supervisors of RST members must understand that when the RST is recalled, RST becomes an RST member's primary duty.

3.12.1.2. Shelter Management Team (SMT). The SMT is comprised of two elements, unit personnel assigned and trained to perform management duties and sheltered personnel identified by the shelter supervisor to augment trained personnel.

3.12.1.3. Contamination Control Teams (CCT). These teams are comprised of unit personnel who perform contamination control measures specific to the incident. Unit personnel fill all CCT positions. Units that must have threat-based CCTs include Transportation, Maintenance, Munitions, Medical, and Civil Engineers.

3.12.1.4. Post Attack Reconnaissance (PAR) Team. PAR teams are organized, trained and equipped by the unit. The minimum size for a PAR team is two people so one person can watch for hazards, provide security and call for assistance if needed.

3.12.2. Other teams support the installation's emergency response depending upon the installation mission and threat. Teams that support recovery, either on scene or on the installation, may include Search and Recovery, Crash Recovery and IPPD. The IPPD is used at the medical treatment facility to decontaminate casualties and responders. These teams are trained and equipped IAW functional guidance. Teams are activated through the EOC and their UCC when situations require their specialized skills and equipment.

3.13. Installation Functional Support . Installation functional support is listed in **Attachment 2** through **Attachment 4**.

Chapter 4

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) PROGRAM PLANNING, THREATS AND RESPONSE

4.1. Purpose. This chapter provides an overview of the AFIMS phases of incident management. It discusses general information concerning the major EM threats, delineates policy for each type of incident and summarizes the phases of incident management as they apply to that type of incident.

4.2. General. The primary objective of EM program planning is to support Air Force plans by minimizing effects caused by all-hazards incidents. EM program planning addresses a wide range of threats for the Air Force. The Air Force EM program implements the AFIMS based on NIMS methodology and includes the NRP standardized phases of incident management: prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. These phases of incident management are discussed in **paragraph 4.5.**

4.2.1. Installations, including tenant units, will tailor their response capability to the installation's mission and threat assessment. Commanders must stress both planning and response to provide unity of effort, allocate resources efficiently and identify shortfalls early. Force survivability and mission continuation are the highest priorities for planning.

4.2.2. The planning goals listed below are not in priority order:

4.2.2.1. Decentralize vital operations and mission-critical resources.

4.2.2.2. Disperse, shelter, or cover response and recovery resources.

4.2.2.3. Relocate, evacuate, or shelter all personnel affected or potentially affected by the incident.

4.2.2.4. Provide IPE for FP and PPE for incident response and recovery.

4.2.2.5. Improve protection for buildings used as shelters.

4.2.2.6. Develop MAAs with civilian and host nation authorities.

4.2.2.7. Provide information, notification and warning systems.

4.2.2.8. Implement CBRNE detection, risk assessment, avoidance, control, plotting, predicting, warning and reporting measures.

4.2.2.9. Provide information flow between C2 elements and the general installation populace.

4.2.2.10. Provide recovery actions from effects of EM incidents.

4.2.2.11. Provide survivable, interoperable communications.

4.2.2.12. Ensure seamless operations with other Federal agencies in response to Catastrophic Events or Incidents of National Significance as defined by DODD 3025.15, NIMS and the NRP. Ensure plans support other Federal agencies during Incidents of National Significance.

4.2.3. Planning is based upon a threat assessment that enables commanders to identify minimum standards to train, organize, equip and protect forces. The CBRNE threat areas are shown in **Table 4.1.**, Worldwide CBRNE Threat Area Table. This table was based upon the *Threat Compendium: Worldwide Threat to Airbases* and developed under the guidance of AF/A7CXR with support from HQ AFCESA/CEX, in coordination with MAJCOM Civil Engineers and cannot be changed without AF/A7CXR approval. The table is provided to assist with equipment planning and budgeting only. See **Chapter 6** for training requirements. Installations must evaluate the current operations, intelligence reports, and risk assessments to determine the current local threat. CBRNE High, Medium, and Low Threat Areas are defined in **Attachment 1**

Table 4.1. Worldwide Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Threat Area Table.

	CBRNE Threat Area	Geographical Location
1.	High Threat Area (HTA)	Bahrain, Balkans Region, Diego Garcia, Egypt, Greece, India, Israel, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of China (Taiwan), Republic of Korea, Somalia, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates
2.	Medium Threat Area (MTA)	Germany, Italy, Japan, and Yemen
3.	Low Threat Area (LTA)	All locations not listed as a high or medium threat area

NOTE: See the *Threat Compendium: Worldwide Threat to Airbases* for further threat-related information.

4.2.4. The nature of conventional and asymmetrical CBRNE weapons and their delivery systems makes positive identification of the type of attack difficult until after the attack has occurred. Commanders should tailor their forces and employ threat-specific countermeasures that mitigate risk to resources and personnel necessary to sustain operations. Intelligence and counterintelligence activities support EM by assessing enemy order of battle, means of delivery, weapons type, or agent fill and the conditions under which hostile forces may employ these weapons.

4.3. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) 10-2. The installation CEMP 10-2 provides comprehensive guidance for emergency response to physical threats resulting from major accidents, natural disasters, conventional attacks, terrorist attack, and CBRN attacks. As such it is intended to be a separate installation plan and will not be combined with other plans until HQ USAF develops and fields a template and provides implementation guidance. All installations must develop a CEMP 10-2 using the AF template to address the physical threats to their base. During deployments, commanders may need to use other plans, such as the Expeditionary Support Plan (ESP) prepared IAW AFI 10-404, *Base Support and Expeditionary Site Planning*, to provide EM-specific execution tasks until a CEMP 10-2 is developed. Sufficient resources may not be available early in a deployment to implement a comprehensive EM program. The CEMP 10-2 should be coordinated with OPRs of other installation plans such as the AT Plan 31-101, Base Defense Plan, MCRP, ESP and Installation Deployment Plan. The CEMP 10-2 must be coordinated through all tasked agencies and should be coordinated with all units/agencies on the installation. Any conflicts

with other plans must be resolved before publication. Readiness and Emergency Management Flights will provide an information copy of the CEMP 10-2, unless it is classified, to local civilian agencies as part of their total coordination effort.

4.3.1. Each installation unit, including tenants, must use the CEMP 10-2 template to develop unit-specific checklists to support the installation CEMP 10-2. Checklists must tell who, what, when, where and how actions will be accomplished. Each unit must develop checklists for each specialized team they control. Once checklists are complete and before implementation, they must be approved by the unit commander and coordinated through the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight.

4.3.2. MAJCOMs may provide specific EM program requirements for their installations, including MAJCOM instructions for program management, exercise and administrative information. Response must conform to AFIMS.

4.3.3. DRUs, FOAs and NAFs support the EM Program as directed by their MAJCOM. DRUs and FOAs that report directly to the Chief of Staff, US Air Force, will maintain a current, executable EM plan and supporting checklists.

4.3.4. GSUs are not required to develop a CEMP 10-2, but they must develop EM operating procedures and coordinate them with the host CE Readiness Flight. MAJCOMs will supplement this instruction with guidance for host installations to identify specific support requirements for off-base units in the CEMP 10-2.

4.3.5. Review documents that address elements of the Air Force EM program when developing the CEMP 10-2. Documents to review include intelligence reports, training and equipment standards, installation plans, MAAs, ESPs and joint support plans. Integrate the capabilities provided by other documents, or cross-reference them to avoid duplication.

4.3.6. Classify and handle the CEMP 10-2 IAW AFI 31-401, *Information Security Program Management.* Three options are available for CEMP 10-2 classification:

4.3.6.1. The plan should be unclassified to ensure maximum distribution, but designated *For Official Use Only*.

4.3.6.2. If portions of the plan are classified, those portions must receive appropriate handling and should be distributed separately IAW AFI 31-401.

4.3.6.3. If the entire plan is classified, follow instructions in AFI 31-401.

4.3.7. The plan lists key actions commanders and tasked agencies must accomplish based on the threat. Annexes should not repeat the main plan. Base the plan on the template located on the Air Force Portal. When EM guidance is included in another plan, such as the ESP or WMP-1, reference the other plan but do not repeat the guidance. The CEMP 10-2 has five annexes. ***Note:*** Disease containment planning has applicability to multiple annexes. Naturally occurring disease outbreaks, such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome or pandemic flu, are considered a natural disaster and are addressed in Annex B. Biological warfare attack can come from a traditional adversary (Annex C) or from a terrorist group (Annex D). Because Air Force disease containment planning is biological attack-focused, it is referenced in Annex C, CBRNE Attack. Annexes B and D will cross-reference to Annex C when planning for a naturally occurring disease outbreak or terrorist use of biological weapons.

4.3.7.1. Annex A: Major Accidents.

4.3.7.2. Annex B: Natural Disasters.

4.3.7.3. Annex C: Enemy CBRNE Attacks. Unless specifically mandated by MAJCOMs, CONUS bases that determine they have a low threat from this kind of action are not required to write this annex.

4.3.7.4. Annex D: Terrorist Use of CBRNE.

4.3.7.5. Annex Z: Distribution. ***NOTE:*** Disease containment planning has applicability to multiple annexes. Naturally occurring disease outbreaks, such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome or pandemic flu, are considered a natural disaster and are addressed in Annex B. Biological warfare attack can come from a traditional adversary (Annex C) or from a terrorist group (Annex D). Because Air Force disease containment planning is biological attack-focused, it is included in Annex C, CBRNE Attack. Annexes B and D will cross-reference to Annex C when planning for a naturally occurring disease outbreak or terrorist use of biological weapons.

4.4. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) 10-2 Functional Checklists. Each installation unit, including tenants, must develop unit-specific checklists supporting the CEMP 10-2 within 30 days of publication. See **paragraph 4.3.1.**

4.5. Standard Phases of Incident Management. The NIMS and the NRP state that the five phases of incident management are prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. These phases of incident management have been incorporated into AFIMS and provide the framework with which the installation DRF responds to all EM events. Comprehensive definitions of these phases are included in **Attachment 1**. Actions that were traditionally considered to be pre-event or pre-attack actions are considered to be prevention, preparedness and mitigation actions under AFIMS. Actions that were traditionally considered to be trans-event or trans-attack actions are considered to be response or mitigation actions under AFIMS. Actions that were traditionally considered to be post-event or post-attack actions are considered to be recovery or mitigation actions under AFIMs. Under AFIMS, the DRF includes the ICC, the EOC, the ECC, the IC, First Responders and Emergency Responders, UCCs and specialized teams. The DRF is used to respond to all incidents, although it may be configured differently depending upon the incident.

4.5.1. For AFIMS, prevention includes broad categories of activities such as intelligence collection and analysis, active defense, proliferation prevention, fire prevention, disease prevention and contamination prevention. Prevention also includes more specific tasks such as Safety Mishap Investigations that contribute information to prevent future mishaps.

4.5.2. For AFIMS, preparedness includes actions such as planning discussed in **Chapter 4**, the Air Force EM training covered in **Chapter 6** and the Air Force EM exercise and evaluation covered in **Chapter 7**. Preparedness also includes specific tasks such as identifying augmentation manpower needs or reviewing ESPs.

4.5.3. For AFIMS, response includes deploying the DRF (see **Chapter 4**), executing the CEMP 10-2 (this chapter) and notification and warning (see **Chapter 9**).

4.5.3.1. Imminently serious conditions resulting from any civil emergency or attack may require immediate action by military commanders to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage.

4.5.3.2. When such conditions exist and time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters, local military commanders and responsible officials of other DOD components can respond to civil authorities' requests, with follow-on reporting through the appropriate command chain as soon as possible.

4.5.4. For AFIMS, recovery includes operations such as implementing casualty treatment, unexploded ordnance (UXO) safing, Contamination Control Area (CCA) processing, airfield damage repair and facility restoration. Recovery planning and actions begin as soon as possible to ensure sustainment of crucial missions and restoration of normal operations.

4.5.5. For AFIMS, mitigation includes general measures. Mitigation is an ongoing process and is considered, to some degree, a part of every phase of incident management. In a global sense, mitigation includes all activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. See the NRP for a more detailed discussion of mitigation during all phases of incident management. See also **paragraphs 4.6.6.5.**, **4.7.4.5.**, **4.8.4.5.** and **4.9.4.5.** for discussions of how mitigation is applied during each type of incident.

4.6. Major Accidents, Including Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT).

4.6.1. The Air Force EM program addresses major accident responses through this instruction, while the Air Force Safety program addresses mishaps through AFI 91-204. Major accidents are defined in **paragraph 4.6.2.** Mishaps are defined in **paragraph 4.6.2.2.** The differences between major accidents and mishaps are discussed in **paragraph 4.6.3.**

4.6.2. A major accident is an accident of such a magnitude as to warrant response by the installation DRF. It differs from day-to-day emergencies and incidents that are routinely handled by base agencies without the DRF. A major accident may involve one or more of the following:

4.6.2.1. Hazardous substances, such as radioactive materials, TIC/TIMs, or explosives.

4.6.2.2. Class A Mishap. A mishap is an unplanned occurrence or series of occurrences that results in damage or injury and meets Class A, B, C, or D mishap reporting criteria IAW AFI 91-204. Specific examples include damage to DOD property, occupational illness to DOD military or civilian personnel, injury to DOD military personnel on- or off-duty, injury to on-duty DOD civilian personnel, damage to public or private property, or injury or illness to non-DOD personnel caused by Air Force operations. Class A mishaps may be categorized as major accidents, depending upon the situation and the need for the DRF.

4.6.2.3. Extensive property damage.

4.6.2.4. Grave risk of injury or death to personnel.

4.6.2.5. Adverse public reaction.

4.6.3. The relationship between major accidents and mishaps may be misleading because the definition of a mishap is broader than the definition of a major accident. A mishap includes all major accidents, plus some minor accidents, plus occupation illnesses and injuries to individuals. Conversely, the scope of an actual major accident may far exceed the scope of an actual mishap. For example, a mishap may occur where only one person is injured in an industrial accident, less than $20,000 of direct cost is involved, or an injury does not result in any loss of time from work. This mishap would not be considered a major accident and would not require a DRF response. Major accidents differ from the minor day-to-day emergencies and incidents that installation agencies typically handle. All major accidents are considered mishaps, but not all mishaps are considered major accidents.

4.6.4. Examples of major accidents include nuclear weapon accidents, nuclear reactor facility accidents, HAZMAT spills, aircraft crashes and fires. Through the CEMP 10-2, the Air Force plans response for specific types of major accidents such as HAZMAT incidents or aircraft accidents.

4.6.5. The DOD must respond to major accidents involving DOD resources or resulting from DOD activities. AFI 10-206 and AFI 91-204 provide reporting requirements for mishaps involving Air Force equipment or personnel.

4.6.5.1. The installation must plan, equip and train to provide immediate, decisive incident response anytime an incident occurs on the installation. Additionally, the installation may respond immediately if the effects of an incident on or off an installation extend to or involve surrounding civilian communities or when the need to save lives, prevent human suffering or mitigate great property damage is a concern.

4.6.5.2. The installation may respond immediately when acting under an immediate response condition, when acting IAW an existing MAA, or when civil authorities request assistance and time does not allow prior approval from higher headquarters. The installation must report any assistance provided as soon as possible. The installation should begin tracking all support expenditures as soon as response begins and continue until response ends. See AFI 10-802.

4.6.5.3. For accidents involving nuclear weapons or their components, Installation Commanders must adhere to AF/PA policy IAW AFI 35-101, *Public Affairs Policy and Procedures*. They must provide effective PA activities near the scene of a nuclear weapon accident and speed the flow of information to the public and the internal audience. In the United States, its territories, or its possessions, DOD policy requires the senior ranking military authority on scene, usually the Incident Commander, to confirm the presence of nuclear weapons or radioactive nuclear components in the interest of public safety or to reduce or prevent widespread public alarm. Public authorities must be notified if the public is, or may be, in danger of radiation exposure or other danger posed by the weapon or its components. Statements that confirm the presence of nuclear weapons should clearly address whether or not the possibility exists for exposure to radiation or injury from high explosive (HE) weapon components. Foreign theater commanders who have RTF responsibilities provide planning and exercise requirements for their supporting RTFs. Domestic MAJCOMs with RTF responsibilities, as discussed in **Chapter 3**, provide additional response procedures in their RTF plans.

4.6.5.4. The Initial Response Base (IRB) coordinates directly with local officials until FEMA or host nation officials arrive. The IRB is the nearest military installation having a disaster response capability, regardless of size, to a major accident involving DOD resources. The Air Force IRB responds unless directed otherwise by the MAJCOM, theater, or AFOC. Installations must provide initial response to incidents involving nuclear weapons and must control the scene until relieved by higher authority. For nuclear weapons accidents, the IRB will proceed to the radiological accident or incident scene to render emergency assistance, including maintaining C2 of the accident site until relieved by the RTF. Subject to its capabilities, the IRB may be tasked to do the following: rescue operations, accident site security, fire fighting, initiation of EOD procedures, radiation monitoring, establishing C2 and communications, public affairs activities and casualty management.

4.6.5.5. In accidents involving HAZMAT, the release of public information must comply with the specific instructions given in movement and plans or orders and DOD or overseas-unified command policies.

4.6.5.6. Civil authorities oversee off-base response and recovery operations within the United States, its territories and possessions. DOS, DOD, COCOM, MAJCOM and SOFA describe civil jurisdiction and support for EM in all other areas.

4.6.5.6.1. Involvement of military resources in an off-base response gives the Air Force no specific rights or jurisdiction unless an NDA is established.

4.6.5.6.2. When directed by higher authority, the Air Force will support civil authorities to the maximum extent practical; however, the Air Force's warfighting mission will take priority over support to civilian authorities.

4.6.6. Major Accident Phases of Incident Management.

4.6.6.1. Prevention. Major accident prevention includes many actions covered by Air Force programs such as the Safety Program IAW AFI 91-204. Although the Air Force EM program emphasizes the other phases of incident management, the prevention phase can save lives and minimize the need to use resources to respond and recover from major accidents.

4.6.6.2. Preparedness. Examples of preparedness for major accidents include maintaining and testing the installation notification and warning system, developing and exercising installation recall procedures and certifying equipment. Another example of preparedness is publishing, testing and validating response procedures.

4.6.6.3. Response. Major Accident Response has three overlapping phases – notification, response and withdrawal or evacuation.

4.6.6.3.1. During notification, installation authorities receive notification of an actual or potential accident, C2 initiates response and the installation populace is notified. Typically, installations will use the primary and secondary crash nets to notify the Emergency Responders. Any necessary evacuation or sheltering begins. The command post alerts and recalls the EOC and notifies both higher headquarters and local civil authorities.

4.6.6.3.2. Response begins when the First Responders deploy. First Responders approach the site, preferably from an upwind or crosswind direction, and perform initial lifesaving, rescue, suppression, containment and evacuation. During response, the IC arrives on scene to establish C2 and directs life saving, rescue, containment and mitigation. Response ends with the completion of fire or hazard suppression, emergency rescue, transportation of casualties to medical treatment facilities, securing of classified material or components and isolation of hazards.

4.6.6.3.3. The IC decides whether to evacuate personnel from the hazard area or to shelter-in-place. Withdrawal occurs when response forces are in imminent danger or all response actions have been completed. Withdrawal may be immediate or planned. Evacuate people in immediate danger of a downwind hazard. Move victims away from the scene and away from responders when evacuating personnel.

4.6.6.4. Recovery. Recovery operations begin as soon as possible but normally follow hazard mitigation and when all emergency response actions are completed. Hazard mitigation is the cumulative set of tasks focused on a specific hazard to reduce the risks and effects associated with that hazard. In addition, commanders use hazard mitigation to plan, prepare and respond effectively to a given hazard. The mitigation phase, in contrast, is a general series of actions that continue throughout all AFIMS phases to reduce all-hazards risks and effects. Transfer of command to recovery organizations takes place when hazard mitigation is complete. Some emergency response elements may remain on scene for safety purposes. The recovery phase restores the area and operations to normal conditions. The EOC develops a recovery plan, which is approved by the Installation Commander before it is implemented. The recovery plan must address all items in CEMP 10-2, Annex A, Recovery Operations Checklist, including mishap investigation requirements.

4.6.6.5. Mitigation. Mitigation of risks and effects from major accidents takes two primary forms. First, methodical planning to prepare and respond effectively to major accidents is accomplished by preparing and exercising plans. According to the NIMS, a mitigation plan is considered a subset of preparedness. The Air Force provides mitigation planning through the CEMP 10-2, the Mortuary and Services Search and Recovery Plan and others. Second, the installation mitigates the effects of major accidents by performing a careful and current hazards analysis considering the population and probable accidents and developing appropriate measures to mitigate the results.

4.6.6.6. All major accidents require the same basic response actions; however, some types of accidents require additional issues be considered. Every accident will present unique challenges. For example, advanced aerospace materials used in some aircraft can release composite fibers that are a known hazard to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin and can cause electrical equipment to arc and short. Safety precautions must be observed during emergency response, handling, cleanup and disposal. All First Responders must be trained on permanently and temporarily assigned installation-specific hazards.

4.6.6.6.1. Temporary storage of government shipments includes DOE and DOT Safe Haven, Safe Parking Shipments and Secure Holding. Safe Haven provides Air Force support of military and military-sponsored shipments. Safe Parking provides temporary storage of DOE shipments of transuranic waste material. Secure

Holding provides secure holding areas for commercial carriers transporting Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (AA&E), classified materials and Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCI) in the interest of public safety and national security.

4.6.6.6.2. Accidents involving HAZMAT can cause serious problems for Air Force installations and the local community. Air Force policy is to comply with the emergency planning and notification provisions of the Superfund and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). Installations must keep the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and LEPC informed of its emergency planning and notification efforts. Actions taken when responding to a HAZMAT emergency are identical to those taken for other major accidents; however, specific processes and emergency notification procedures must be followed during HAZMAT incidents. The core of most HAZMAT teams includes the First Responders from FES supplemented by Bioenvironmental, CE Readiness and EOD.

4.7. Natural Disasters.

4.7.1. Natural disasters can create emergency conditions that vary widely in scope, urgency and degree of damage and destruction. Plan for worst-case scenarios for those natural disasters that could occur on or near the installation. Specific natural disasters will differ in scope and effects. Therefore, response, recovery and mitigation actions will vary. A national-level response will be required to help Air Force installations recover from extensive natural disasters.

4.7.2. Natural disasters include earthquakes, extreme heat or cold, floods and flash floods, hurricanes or typhoons, landslides and mudflows, thunderstorms and lightning, tornadoes, straight-line winds (see **Attachment 1** for definition), cyclones, tsunamis, volcanoes, wildland fires, avalanches, winter storms, and natural outbreaks of disease.

4.7.3. Installations use the ICC and EOC for C2 of resources when responding to and recovering from natural disasters. MAJCOMs may choose to deploy all or part of their DRF to support installations affected by natural disasters when requested and directed. Commanders must be able to maintain the primary installation mission, save lives, mitigate damage and restore mission-essential resources and infrastructure after a natural disaster. Base the level of response and actions on the magnitude of the disaster and degree of damage.

4.7.4. Natural Disaster Phases of Incident Management.

4.7.4.1. Prevention. Most natural disasters cannot be prevented. Vaccination of personnel or the use of mass prophylaxis may prevent the spread of naturally occurring disease to installation personnel. For other disasters, installations can only take measures aimed at mitigating the effects of natural disasters. These measures are addressed under preparedness or mitigation.

4.7.4.2. Preparation. Natural disaster preparedness includes any actions taken in anticipation of a natural disaster such as implementing the CEMP 10-2, Annex B and appropriate Appendices. Training and exercises are critical elements of natural disaster preparedness and should be emphasized at all levels. Commanders and staff agency chiefs must ensure procedures are developed for personnel notification, recall and

accounting. They also must implement actions to protect resources and report injuries and damage. Units should integrate protective measures into the installation's overall preparations for a natural disaster. Examples of actions to take include implementing weather advisories and warning notifications, initiating treatment activities during natural outbreaks of disease, preparing installation housing residents to evacuate and developing MAAs with local civil authorities. The EM information program makes an important contribution to preparedness by emphasizing actions that installation personnel can take on their own such as hardening, securing, dispersing and evacuation preparations.

4.7.4.3. Response. As with major accidents, natural disaster response has three overlapping phases: notification, response and evacuation.

4.7.4.3.1. The notification phase consists of actions taken in anticipation of a natural disaster. Actions may not be executable if a natural disaster occurs with little or no warning. During the notification phase, establish C2, notify the installation populace and response agencies, protect materials and facilities, consider sheltering or evacuating personnel, coordinate with civil authorities and begin collecting data for reports.

4.7.4.3.2. During response, maintain C2, assess damage, conduct fire fighting, conduct search and rescue, prevent illness and injury, care for casualties, establish cordons, protect property, restore utilities and communications and continue collecting data for reports.

4.7.4.3.3. Evacuation is defined in **Attachment 1**. Evacuation of aircraft before a hurricane often precedes the evacuation of installation personnel due to the arrangements that must be made at the receiving installation for the evacuating aircraft. People are also evacuated due to floods, forest fires and other natural disasters.

4.7.4.4. Recovery. The recovery phase for natural disasters consists of actions taken after emergency actions have been implemented and lifesaving actions have been completed. All installation agencies may be involved in installation recovery following natural disasters. Recovery efforts restore the area and operations to normal conditions. Recovery may involve dividing the installation into sectors and assigning each unit a sector for recovery actions if a natural disaster affects the entire installation. The EOC develops and implements a recovery plan that the Installation Commander approves. Desired outcomes of the recovery phase are to reestablish mission capability, prepare to handle personnel and claims actions, return to normal operations and provide necessary reports.

4.7.4.5. Mitigation. Natural disasters can create emergency conditions that vary widely in scope, urgency and degree of damage. Installations must establish procedures and identify or obtain material to protect their resources from susceptible threats. Installations should pre-plan to isolate or shut off utilities, fuel and electrical and water systems that are affected by the natural disaster on or near the installation.

4.7.5. Specific natural disaster responses will be required for the natural disasters listed in **paragraph 4.7.2.** Natural disaster responses may be modified during expeditionary operations.

4.7.5.1. Consider the overall situation and threat when responding to natural disasters during expeditionary operations. Mission requirements and available resources will dictate procedures and priorities. Use the minimum resources possible to respond to the natural disaster and its effects without impairing mission capability. See **Attachment 1** for definitions of expeditionary operations and expeditionary units.

4.7.5.2. The Installation Commander decides whether to evacuate or to shelter-in-place.

4.7.5.3. Commanders of expeditionary operations must coordinate evacuation planning at the local, theater and DOS levels.

4.8. Contingency and Wartime Attack with Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Weapons (referred to hereafter as CBRNE Attack).

4.8.1. All units must develop contingency plans and conduct training and exercises for both their home station and their deployment location. They must develop plans, training, contingency response checklists and exercises based upon a realistic threat and assessment of resources that will be available in a contingency. Naturally occurring disease outbreaks, such as pandemic influenza, may create operational challenges similar to those of a biological attack, while also presenting unique circumstances. Response actions will be similar for both situations. Plans, training, and response checklists and exercises must take these circumstances into account. Deliberate plans that rely upon in-place resources, such as a hardened facility or collective protection facilities, may not be executable at austere locations, especially during the response and recovery phases. Units must train and exercise their forces to develop alternate methods or work-around procedures if critical resources are destroyed or if mutual-aid resources, host nation support or incoming forces are unavailable.

4.8.2. The CBRNE attack threat may come from traditional CBRNE weapons or may be new compounds and organisms. Military involvement to advance and protect US interests may include war operations, peace operations, homeland defense and civil support, foreign humanitarian assistance and other DSCA. Commanders must consider the impacts of a potential adversary's CBRNE abilities in the geographic region. Attacks can come from a wide array of conventional or asymmetrical threats, including missiles, artillery, mortar, unmanned aerial vehicles, Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED), IEDs, vehicle sprayers, backpack sprayers, aircraft, or ground forces. Adversaries may use CBRNE weapons and other materials in a widespread manner or in a limited, focused manner to achieve specific effects.

4.8.2.1. The AFOSI and intelligence communities conduct local threat assessments annually, when significant threat changes occur and before deployments.

4.8.2.2. Each installation must conduct vulnerability assessments IAW AFI 10-245. Forces that are deployed as part of a fragmented UTC should be briefed on the most recent deployed location vulnerability assessment.

4.8.2.3. Annual reviews of the passive defense and consequence management programs may require adjustments to installation operations. Changes in threats or vulnerability assessments may also require revisions in planning and operations.

4.8.2.4. JP 3-11, *Joint Doctrine for Operations in Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Environments*, provides a framework to assess the threat posed by an adversary possessing, or suspected of possessing, CBRN weapons.

4.8.3. Installation Commanders must provide the maximum possible protection for assigned personnel, materiels, equipment and facilities against the effects of enemy attacks.

4.8.3.1. Commanders must develop a plan appropriate to their mission and threat, such as the installation ESP or the CEMP 10-2. For example, during increased alert, unit commanders recall or provide instructions to personnel away from their home duty station. Commanders must develop plans that allow them to complete that recall in the most effective manner possible.

4.8.3.2. CBRNE passive defense measures are designed to improve the capability of personnel to survive and sustain operations in CBRNE environments. The major elements are contamination avoidance, protection and contamination control.

4.8.3.3. Protective actions are taken in stages equal to the immediacy and nature of the threat. Use MAJCOM and local instructions and the installation notification and warning systems to direct the proper protective posture. When there is strategic warning of an increased attack threat, forces will increase defense readiness IAW declared theater alert states and stages.

4.8.4. CBRNE Attack Phases of Incident Management.

4.8.4.1. Prevention. The EM Program cannot prevent CBRNE attacks. The only measures that help mitigate the consequences of CBRNE attacks are more appropriately addressed under preparedness, recovery, response and mitigation.

4.8.4.2. Preparedness. Responders must be trained within their areas of responsibility to employ PPE, determine the extent of contamination, control entry and exit to contain the spread of contamination, decontaminate their own personnel and equipment, conduct mass decontamination, evacuate casualties and initiate recovery operations. They must participate in training and exercises to incorporate CBRNE response capabilities into ongoing operations. The Installation Commander should ensure that existing base shelters and facility shelter plans are evaluated to implement shelter in-place protection. Another example of preparedness for terrorist use of CBRNE is to inspect and maintain CBRNE response equipment and supplies to ensure they are ready for immediate use.

4.8.4.2.1. Many actions help prepare forces for operations in CBRNE threat areas. Such actions require a readiness strategy designed to train, equip and exercise forces to counter the expected threats. This strategy includes training and equipping personnel, identifying shortfalls and limiting factors and developing or reviewing installation and joint support plans.

4.8.4.2.2. The EM program must integrate with other efforts, such as physical security, critical infrastructure protection and preventive medicine, to provide the

total force preparedness against all threats. Other examples of necessary steps include assigning areas of responsibility for PAR teams or establishing environmental and medical baselines for the installation such as those required by AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness and Planning*; AFI 48-102, *Medical Entomology Program*; AFOSHSTD 48-8, *Controlling Exposures To Hazardous Materials*; and AFI 48-119, *Medical Service Environmental Quality Programs*.

4.8.4.3. Response. Actions taken before, during and after the attack are critical to force survivability and mission continuation. All personnel must know the meanings of the alarm conditions and MOPP levels; actions to take; where and how to take cover, how to report enemy sightings, provide owner-user security and wear IPE. They must perform self monitoring for signs and symptoms of chemical or biological exposure. Specific plans and procedures may be required to continue mission operations and must be coordinated with and supported by EM plans.

4.8.4.4. Recovery. Successful recovery efforts require a coordinated and integrated approach. The recovery concept involves a combined effort from personnel trained to operate as a team, using specialized equipment to spearhead recovery efforts. The EOC will provide C2 for recovery operations and direct team efforts for damage assessment after an attack. The commander must direct actions that determine the extent of contamination and damage. Then, the ICC, with advice from the EOC, must establish, prioritize and direct recovery actions to restore mission capability and protect personnel. Only personnel involved in the recovery actions should be allowed outside until hazards have been identified and marked. Each unit and facility will assign and control PAR teams. These teams will report to their UCC, which will provide the reported information to the EOC.

4.8.4.5. Mitigation. Mitigation measures against CBRNE attack include actions such as vulnerability and threat assessments. Mitigation also includes developing and testing the shelter program to provide the best available physical protection for personnel from the effects of an attack. As with all incidents, an important form of mitigation includes developing and implementing response plans, checklists and operating instructions. Also common to all mitigation efforts is the requirement to train and equip personnel, including specialized teams.

4.8.4.6. The AFIMS structure will be used for CBRNE incident response by Air Force units including home station and expeditionary operations. The CEMP 10-2 provides checklists for shelter operations. The CBRNE attack checklist provides common tasks for CBRNE material and conventional attack response.

4.9. Terrorist Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Materials, Including Toxic Industrial Chemicals or Toxic Industrial Materials (TIC/ TIM).

4.9.1. Terrorism, IAW the NRP, is "...any activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States. This act appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping".

4.9.2. Terrorist use of CBRNE materials is separated from CBRNE warfare because of the legal requirements for handling the terrorist incident as a crime scene and preserving evidence. All responders will be under close scrutiny and must be aware of evidence collection and preservation requirements. They must also be aware of the need to follow peacetime rules and regulations such as OSHA standards.

4.9.3. Each installation is required to conduct vulnerability assessments annually IAW AFI 10-245. The assessment must include the installation's vulnerability to terrorist use of CBRNE materials.

4.9.4. Terrorist Use of CBRNE Phases of Incident Management.

4.9.4.1. Prevention. The EM Program cannot prevent terrorist use of CBRNE. The only measures that help mitigate the consequences of such attacks are more appropriately addressed under preparedness, recovery, response and mitigation..

4.9.4.2. Preparation. Preparation for terrorist use of CBRNE parallels those actions listed in **paragraph 4.8.4.2.** Terrorist use of CBRNE materials is separated from CBRNE warfare because of the legal requirements for handling the terrorist incident as a crime scene and preserving evidence. This separation must be accounted for during planning, training, and equipping activities.

4.9.4.3. Response. Response to terrorist use of CBRNE requires many of the same response actions as other types of incidents; however, responders must also establish and maintain a chain of custody for evidence preservation as directed by the IC. Responders must be alert for physical indicators and other outward warning signs of additional CBRNE events, including armed assault. Also, they must consider the potential for secondary attack, such as chemical dispersal devices, secondary explosive devices or booby traps.

4.9.4.4. Recovery. Throughout the recovery phase, responders must continue to ensure that evidence is preserved. They may need to relinquish authority to the FBI or other authority for evidence collection or crime scene preservation, although life saving activities will always have priority over these actions. A mission recovery plan will be developed IAW CEMP 10-2. Recovery programs include mitigation components designed to avoid damage from future incidents. Long-term recovery may include cleanup and restoration.

4.9.4.5. Mitigation. Mitigation occurs throughout preparedness, prevention, response and recovery. Responders must develop operational and tactical safety and security plans. The installation must conduct and update the vulnerability assessment IAW AFI 10-245. The EOC must be prepared to deploy resources in response to specific threats or potential incidents. Another form of mitigation is ongoing educational activities designed to reduce loss of life and destruction of property.

4.10. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Control Center. The CBRNE Control Center is managed under ESF 5, Emergency Management. The control center is subordinate to the EOC director and serves as an advisory element to the EOC and the Installation Commander. The control center directs CBRN reconnaissance activities to shape the hazards and advises the commander on hazards, countermeasures and protective actions. The CBRNE Control Center plots and maintains CBRN

hazards status on the airbase, in off-base areas of operational concern and at potential recovery bases. The CBRNE Control Center also conducts CBRN and release other than attack (ROTA) plotting and reporting activities IAW AF Tactic, Technique, Procedure (Interservice) (AFTTP(I)) 3-2.56, Multi-service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for CBRN Contamination Avoidance or IAW MAJCOM guidance. These activities facilitate force survivability and mission continuation for forces on and off the installation, both in the hazard area and in the downwind hazard area. The CBRNE Control Center manages SMT, CCA and CCT operations and supports installation warning and reporting and operations with United States joint service, coalition and host nation forces. CBRNE Control Center personnel coordinate with medical, bioenvironmental and intelligence representatives to provide advice to the commander. The control center may include host nation CBRN defense specialists and may provide reciprocal manning at the host nation control center

Chapter 5

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) PROGRAM LOGISTICS

5.1. Purpose. This chapter provides Air Force EM program logistics information. Information includes policy and guidance for funding, obtaining, and maintaining equipment and supplies to support the Air Force EM program. It also provides information specific to use of AS, installation EM response equipment, IPE, PPE, equipment storage and equipment funding, and reporting.

5.2. General Information. Equipment must be available to mitigate incidents, restore, and sustain mission operations, and train for EM situations. COCOM, MAJCOM, and installation plans will identify types and quantities of EM equipment and supplies needed for each employment area. Equipment is required for installation response functions such as the EOC and UCCs, specialized teams, and individuals. Equipment, including communications equipment, should be compatible with and interoperable with on-base and off-base agencies.

5.3. Allowance Standards (AS). An AS lists prescribed items and quantities of equipment that can be purchased and made available for EM. Some items are not listed in the AS, such as expendable items or supply catalog items. In addition, some CBRNE defense equipment items are being processed into AS and are not yet listed. Such equipment is listed in the Baseline Equipment Data Assessment List (BEDAL). **Table 5.1.** lists primary AS that prescribe items and quantities of non-medical equipment to support the Air Force EM program. MEFPAK Responsible Agent maintains AS for medical emergency response equipment.

Table 5.1. Non-Medical Allowance Standards (AS) for Emergency Management (EM) Supplies and Equipment.

	Allowance Standard	Title
1.	AS 016C	Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment (clothing and textiles)
2.	AS 019	Vehicles
3.	AS 459	CBRN equipment
4.	AS 538	Small Arms and SF equipment
5.	AS 660	Communications equipment

5.3.1. To determine equipment needs, evaluate the installation or unit mission and threat; then purchase only the material needed to respond to that threat. Maintain spare parts for user-level maintenance. Base stock levels on anticipated consumption during scheduled maintenance, EM operations, training, and exercises.

5.3.2. Needs may fall into various categories such as mobility, C2, EOC, UCC, team, and individual capabilities such as shelter management or detection. AFI 23-102, *Operational Requirements Instructions for Determining Materiel Requirements for Reparable Items*, and AFI 23-103, *Determining Materiel Requirement for Air Force-Managed Consumable Items* are two of several 23-series publications that provide detailed guidance on determining need.

Installations may not stock supplies solely for the purpose of DSCA, as directed in DODD 3025.15, unless otherwise directed by the SecDef.

5.4. Installation Emergency Management (EM) Response Equipment. The Installation Commander will ensure that all responders have adequate EM response equipment to respond to any incident that threatens the installation. MAJCOMs, FOAs, and DRUs may specify minimum equipment requirements for subordinate units. Installations must budget for, acquire, and maintain equipment for natural disasters, major accidents or incidents, and response on or off base.

5.4.1. The CE Readiness Flight and the CBRNE Medical Defense Officer will address the status of installation EM response equipment, both medical and non-medical, at the EMWG meeting. Before the meeting, the CE Readiness Flight will review the consolidated list of non-medical EM response equipment requirements, then present this list to the EMWG. The EMWG will then prioritize the list for approval and inclusion in installation budget submissions. The EMWG will monitor funding allocation and acquisition to ensure the installation EM capability is subsequently established.

5.4.2. The CBRNE Medical Defense Officer will provide a consolidated, prioritized list of EM medical equipment requirements through the EMWG to the installation FPEC. The medical list will be submitted to MAJCOM SG for coordination.

5.4.3. The Installation Comptroller will coordinate the disbursement of EM program funding received from MAJCOM budget allocations through the EMWG to ensure funding is applied against the EMWG-approved consolidated non-medical EM priority equipment requirements list prescribed in **paragraph 5.4.1.**

5.4.4. Team Equipment. Some personnel assigned to teams may require additional specialized protective equipment for their EM missions. Use the AS or BEDAL to validate these requirements.

5.4.5. Mobile Communications. The Air Force will deploy three levels (Levels 1-3) of mobile communications capabilities to support AFIMS mobile incident response command and control. Level 1 capability would be thru existing assigned First Responder (Medical, Security Forces and Fire Emergency Services) vehicles with assigned tactical communications equipment. This will provide for 1 to 2 workstations for the incident management staff. Level 2 will be the Mobile Communications Center (MCC) vehicle with FEMA Type III communications capabilities. This will provide for 2 to 4 workstations and the ability to exchange on site data with the installation EOC. The installation EMWG will determine where the Level 2 requirement resides (i.e., Readiness and Emergency Management Mobile Command Post, Fire Chief's vehicle, etc.). Existing Mobile Command Posts can be configured to meet this requirement. The Level 3 capability will be the Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC) with FEMA Type II communications capabilities. This will provide for 4 to 6 workstations for incident management. Installation planners are encouraged to use FEMA 508-2 Typed Resource Definitions to determine C2 communications equipment needs. Equipment selected should be compatible with surrounding local authority's emergency responder capabilities to support mutual aid agreements and interoperability requirements. Any future purchases of MEOCs must be approved and funded by the MAJCOMs. Levels 2 and 3 are considered priority vehicles IAW AFI 24-301, Vehicle Operations.

5.4.6. CBRNE Incident Response Equipment. The BEDAL guides typical non-medical CBRNE incident equipment requirements for response to terrorist use of CBRNE. Information in the BEDAL will transition into the appropriate allowance standards. The equipment on the BEDAL is to build upon existing HAZMAT team equipment. The added equipment will allow response teams to continue limited mission operations and to eventually restore mission capabilities following a terrorist use of CBRNE. Equipment purchased to meet BEDAL guidance must be inventoried and accounted for using proper supply accountability procedures in accordance with AFMAN 23-110. Detailed guidance for accountability will be contained in supporting manuals to this AFI. Medical CBRNE Incident Response Equipment allowances are listed in the 886-series AS, which can be found on the Air Force Medical Logistics web site under "Medical Readiness".

5.4.7. War reserve materiel (WRM) can be used to support domestic incidents, but approval will be obtained from the WRM releasing authority IAW AFI 25-101, *War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures*. When WRM is used to support domestic incidents, notify the approving authority as soon as possible.

5.5. Unit Emergency Management (EM) Response Equipment. Unit commanders must identify requirements then budget for, obtain, store, and maintain material needed to accomplish their specific functional EM tasks in support of response plans. Unit emergency response equipment includes items to support unit EM missions such as shelter management, PAR, and CCA team taskings. Unit equipment does not include items issued to individuals, such as IPE. Units will maintain the minimum materials needed for tasked response and support. Supplement or rotate consumable supplies and shelf-life-coded equipment with day-to-day operating stocks.

5.5.1. Unit commanders must ensure unit material, including material in bulk storage, is properly maintained and inventoried. Units must budget to repair and replace equipment and consumables based on shelf-life expiration, service-life expiration, and unserviceable condition. Supplement or rotate this material with day-to-day operating stocks.

5.5.2. Units must identify and mark training equipment IAW T.O.s. Do NOT store training equipment with operational equipment.

5.6. Program Element (PE) Codes. Units will use the PE codes in **Table 5.2.**, EM-Related Program Elements, to purchase authorized EM response equipment and supplies.

Table 5.2. Emergency Management (EM)-Related Program Elements (PE).

	Title	Force	Type Equipment	Assigned PE
1.	CBRN Defense	Active Duty	Wartime mobility (non-medical) CBRNE defense equipment	PE 27593
2.	CBRN Defense	Air National Guard	Wartime mobility (non-medical) CBRNE defense equipment	PE 55165

	Title	Force	Type Equipment	Assigned PE
3.	CBRN Defense	Air Force Reserve	Wartime mobility (non-medical) CBRNE defense equipment	PE 55166
4.	WMD Threat Response	Total Force	WMD Threat Response	PE 27574F
5.	Medical CBRNE	Medical	Medical CBRNE equipment	PE 28036F

5.7. Individual Protective Equipment (IPE) and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

5.7.1. IPE is personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from chemical, biological, and some nuclear effects in a CBRN-warfare environment. The protective mask also protects the respiratory tract from radioactive particles. IPE items may, but do not necessarily, meet the requirements of PPE for emergency response where Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health (AFOSH) standards apply.

5.7.2. The need to issue IPE is determined by the individual's location in or deployment to the areas listed in **Table 4.1.**, Worldwide CBRNE Threat Area Table or by the COCOM reporting instructions.

5.7.2.1. All military and emergency-essential civilians in HTAs and MTAs are authorized C-1 and C-Bag sustainment assets. See **Table 5.3.**, Air Force-Wide UTC Availability and Tasking Summary (AFWUS) Code/C-1 Bag Authorizations. AFWUS Codes are defined in AFI 10-401. Also, **Table 5.4.**, CBRNE IPE, lists C-1 bag contents. Issue two complete operational ground crew ensembles (GCE) per C-1 bag and maintain remaining C-bag assets in the Logistic Readiness Squadron (LRS) to allow for shelter and contamination control area (CCA) stocking. All C-Bag and sustainment assets will be stored, issued, and deployed IAW MAJCOM guidance. Support installations will issue both training and real-world assets to personnel at subordinate GSUs.

Table 5.3. Air Force-Wide UTC Availability and Tasking Summary (AFWUS) Code and C-1 Bag Authorizations.

	AFWUS Code	Authorized C-1 Bag
1.	A/DWX	Yes
2.	A/DWS	Yes
3.	DXS	Yes
4.	A/DXX	No
5.	AXS	No
6.	DPS/DPX	No

5.7.2.2. In LTAs issue a C-1 bag to military and emergency-essential civilians when they are tasked for deployment outside of an LTA. C-1 bags are authorized to meet

the most stringent deployable tasking. LTA C-bag sustainment assets are centrally stored and deployed by the CMBCC.

5.7.2.3. Personnel deploying for Air and Space Expeditionary Force (AEF) deployments to MTAs or HTAs: C-bag items may be pre-positioned. Personnel will deploy IAW specific location and AOR reporting instructions. Personnel that will be TDY for 20 days or longer to a MTA or HTA, other than AEF locations, will bring a complete operational C-1 bag and related field gear, including helmet and body armor. Personnel participating in an MTA or HTA operations readiness exercise or inspection will bring training IPE components and a protective mask.

5.7.2.4. MAJCOM A4 and A7 staffs, in coordination with MAJCOM/JA, will review host nation support agreements to determine if valid requirements exist to issue IPE to foreign nationals working on foreign Air Force installations. If valid requirements exist, MAJCOM A4 staffs will direct their installations' LRS to determine and stock appropriate quantities of IPE. MAJCOM A4 staffs will also direct their installations to issue required IPE.

5.7.2.5. Provide IPE to each United States government civilian and DOD contractor identified as emergency-essential and deployable to HTA or MTA areas. See DODI 1400.31, *Civilian Work Force Contingency and Emergency Planning and Execution,* and DODI 3020.37, *Continuation of Essential DOD Contractor Services During Crisis.*

5.7.2.6. LRS (or equivalent) will maintain a supply of chemical protective overgarments, gloves, inserts, and overboots for training and exercise purposes for participating Air Force military and civilian members. Use the same operational protective mask for both training and real-world operations. Individuals declared hard-to-fit by the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight personnel during QNFT and issued an M-45 mask will deploy with the M-45 mask. Installations will procure and maintain CBRNE IPE. See **Table 5.4.**

5.7.3. PPE is equipment designed to protect individuals exposed to hazards from injury or illness in non-military unique occupational environments where OSHA or AFOSH standards apply, including emergency response to CBRNE incidents in the United States.

5.7.3.1. At foreign locations, PPE for emergency response operations that meets OSHA or AFOSH standards may be required IAW Final Governing Standards, Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance, and MAJCOM or COCOM policy.

5.7.3.2. PPE used by Air Force emergency responders must be approved by the installation bioenvironmental engineer or Safety personnel (IAW AFOSH standards) before procurement and use. Where IPE meets appropriate PPE standards, the bioenvironmental engineer may approve IPE use as PPE for emergency response operations. Conversely, responders may use PPE when MOPP conditions are declared if the PPE meets or exceeds IPE protection and its use has been coordinated with the installation bioenvironmental engineer.

5.7.3.3. Each installation DRF team or function will coordinate anticipated emergency response operations they will support under the installation CEMP 10-2, potential hazards, and PPE requirements with the local bioenvironmental engineer and Safety to determine the type and quantity of PPE required.

5.8. Funding and Reporting. Mobility bag funding and reporting procedures are completed IAW AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, *USAF Supply Manual*. MAJCOM/A4RS report mobility bag status to Air Staff using the current **RCS report** format. MAJCOM/LGS or equivalent will send a single, consolidated report to AF/A4RD. Subsequently, AF/A4RD will provide a consolidated report to AF/A7CX. Installations submit reports to their MAJCOM IAW the schedule shown in **Table 5.5.** Mobility Bag Reporting Schedule, unless directed otherwise by the MAJCOM.

Table 5.4. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Individual Protective Equipment (IPE).

	Nomenclature	C-1 Bag [1, 8, 10]	Training [2]
1.	Protective Mask [3,6]	1	
2.	Overgarment [4, 6, 11]	2	1
3.	Overboots [6, 11]	2	1
4.	Rubber Gloves [6, 11]	4	1
5.	Cotton Glove Inserts [6, 11]	4	1
6.	Second Skin [5, 6, 11]	4	1
7.	Filter Set or Canister [4, 5, 6, 11]	4	1
8.	M8 Detector Paper [4, 6]	1	1
9.	M9 Detector Paper [4, 6]	1	1
10.	Reactive Skin Decontamination Lotion (RSDL) (Joint Service Personnel/Skin Decontamination System (JSPDS)) [9]	1	0.1
11.	M291 Decontamination Kit [9]	1	0
12.	M295 Decontamination Kit [4,6]	1	0
13.	Spectacle Inserts [3, 6]	1	
14.	AFMAN 10-100 [3] (will be replaced by AFPAM 10-100)	1	
	A-Bag		
15.	Web Belt [3,6]	1	
16.	Canteen [3]	1	
17.	M1 Canteen Cap [3,6]	1	
18.	Helmet [3,6]	1	
19.	Other specialized IPE [7]		
20.	Aircrew IPE	AFI 11-301, *Aircrew Life Support Program.*	

NOTE:
Note 1. AFS 3E7X1, 3E8X1, 3E9X1, 3P0X1 and 4B0X1 will maintain the full issue of A bag, C-1 bag, and body armor in all locations. AFS 3E7X1 on 4F9FP UTCs must maintain the Joint Firefighters Integrated Response Ensemble C-1 bag instead.
Note 2. A whole-body protective system includes a protective mask, second skin, C2 filter or canister set, protective gloves with cotton inserts, over garments and overboots.
Note 3. These are dual use (training and operational) items.
Note 4. Use these items for training purposes after their shelf life expires. Do NOT open operational assets for training use.
Note 5. AFS 3E7X1, 3E8X1, 3E9X1, 3P0X1 and 4B0X1 require Joint Service General Purpose Mask TIC/TIM filter sets.
Note 6. Listed items may be replaced as newer capabilities are added to the AF inventory.
Note 7. Specialized IPE identified in AOR reporting instructions such as personal body armor.
Note 8. Maintain 10% tariff size in addition to the total installation requirement.
Note 9. This item will transfer from LRS to Medical Logistics and is now classified as a medical item. It will be issued by Medical Logistics. The Reactive Skin Decontamination Lotion (Joint Service Personnel/Skin Decontamination System) is the primary skin decontamination kit and will gradually replace the M291 system. Either RSDL or the M291 kit will be issued.
Note 10. Aircrew Life Support and Readiness Support Team members may be issued additional suits if working in a contamination control area.
Note 11. These items are necessary to sustain contamination control area operations. Each installation in medium and high threat areas will develop procedures to take one-half of these items from personnel arriving to centrally store for CCA operations. Procedures must also be implemented to ensure these assets are returned to members prior to their departure back to home station.

Table 5.5. Mobility Bag Reporting Schedule.

	Quarter Reported	Due Date to MAJCOM	Due Date to A4RD	Due Date to A7CX
1.	First Quarter	10 October	20 October	10 November
2.	Second Quarter	10 January	20 January	10 February
3.	Third Quarter	10 April	20 April	10 May
4.	Fourth Quarter	10 July	20 July	10 August

5.8.1. Use unit operations and maintenance (O&M) funds to pay for A- and B-bags. Centrally fund C- and D-bags using PEs 27593, 55165, and 55166. MAJCOM/A7CX will coordinate funding with MAJCOM/A4RS. MAJCOM/FM will disperse funds to subordinate bases using the MAJCOM/A7 disbursement list. MAJCOM/LRS will disperse bags to bases. See AFI 23-110 and 23-226 for additional information.

5.8.2. All assigned, attached, and tenant active duty units report their C- and D-bag funding requirements to their assigned bases. Units report requirements to the host MAJCOM, not the owning MAJCOM.

5.8.3. Funding requirements for ANG and Reserve forces. ANG and Reserve units will report their requirements through their headquarters. HQ ANG and HQ AFRC will direct funding for their forces' C- and D-bags, CBRNE and EM UTC equipment, and CBRNE defense course support equipment and materials.

5.8.4. Once CMBCC assets are forward-deployed, MAJCOM/A4R will establish accountability of CWDE assets. Gaining commanders will assume the accountability for these assets.

5.8.5. The deployed LRS function will:

5.8.5.1. Take control of CMBCC UTCs upon arrival at the deployed location and ensure capability to move assets to the designated Contamination Control Area (CCA) location exists following attacks.

5.8.5.2. Coordinate with CE Readiness personnel to determine pre-designated CCA locations.

5.8.5.3. Import CWDE assets into the Mobility Inventory Control and Accounting System (MICAS) database. If MICAS is not used, use a manual accounting system.

5.8.5.4. Ship assets with MICAS electronic and paper inventories.

5.8.5.5. Establish the capability to disperse and protect CWDE assets from CBRNE effects.

Chapter 6

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) PROGRAM EDUCATION AND TRAINING

6.1. Purpose. This chapter provides Air Force EM program education and training policy and guidance including objectives, responsibilities, requirements, and courses. Air Force EM education and training applies to the all-hazards concept of integrating cross-functional education and training into the Air Force EM program.

6.2. Training Objective. The objective of Air Force EM training is to provide the required knowledge and skills to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate contingencies or emergencies requiring Air Force response. AETC formal courses and installation-level training increase knowledge and proficiency for response operations. Additionally, Air Force EM education and training complies with Federal, DOD, Joint, and national consensus standards in meeting training levels, frequency, and comprehensiveness. Air Force EM education and training must include realistic exercises and scenarios demonstrating the level of proficiency required for evaluation purposes.

6.3. Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Education and Training Policy. The target audience for Air Force EM education and training includes personnel specified in **Table 6.1.**, Major Accident and CBRNE Response Education and Training; **Table 6.2.**, HAZMAT Minimum Training and Certification Requirements, and **Table 6.3.**, Air Force EM Program Education and Training. Personnel will attend the courses listed in the tables to meet the level of proficiency needed to accomplish their assigned tasks.

6.4. Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Education and Training Requirements.

6.4.1. Only military, civilian, or contractor personnel who complete the AETC Readiness Apprentice Course or CE Readiness Flight Officer Course may instruct courses listed in **paragraph 6.6.**, unless otherwise specified. These instructors must be task certified and the certification documented annually by a CE Readiness Technician IAW AFI 36-2201, Volume 3. Military task certification is documented on AF Form 1098, *Special Task Certification and Recurring Training* and placed in the trainee's AF Form 623, *OJT Record*. Civilian task certification will be documented in the employee's records IAW AFI 36-401, *Employee Training and Development,* and contractors' task certification will be documented IAW their contract or corporate requirements. New contracts for contracted CE Readiness Flight positions that include instructor duties must require completion of the AETC Readiness Apprentice Course or CE Readiness Flight Officer Course. Newly hired contractors must complete training before instructing or as soon as possible. Contractors hired prior to the effective date of this requirement must obtain this training as soon as possible to continue instructing.

Table 6.1. Major Accident and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Response Education and Training.

	If the person is	whose rank is	and who is assigned	then, complete local training and:
1.	MAJCOM or Installation Commander	General	RTF	- Commander and Staff Radiological Accident Response (CASRAR) Workshop or Radiological Accident Command, Control, and Coordination (RAC^3) Course - Air Force Incident Management Course (formerly OSC Course) - Air Force Emergency Response Operations Course[7]
2.	Officer, Civilian, or NCO	TSgt thru Colonel or equivalent	RTF	- CASRAR or RAC^3 Course - Air Force Emergency Response Operations Course[7]
3.	EOC Director and alternates	Major thru Colonel or equivalent	IRB or EOC	- Air Force Incident Management Course [2,3] - Air Force Emergency Response Operations Course[7]
4.	EOC Manager	Any Officer, SNCO or Civilian	IRB or EOC	- Air Force Incident Management Course [2,3] - Air Force Emergency Response Operations Course[7]
5.	EOC Member	Any Rank	EOC	- Air Force Emergency Response Operations Course[7]
6.	EOD, Emergency Management, or bioenvironmental personnel [6]	Any Rank	Survey team, CCT or EOD	- Air Force Incident Management Course [1, 2] - Radiological Emergency Teams Operations (RETOPS)[1] - Air Force Emergency Response Operations Course[7]
7.	Senior Fire Officers	Any Rank	IRB	- Air Force Incident Management Course [4]
8.	Security Forces	TSgt thru Colonel or equivalent	IRB	- Air Force Incident Management Course [1, 5] - Air Force Emergency Response Operations Course[7]
9.	EET Chief, EET members or IG Evaluator	Any Rank	Major accident response evaluation duties	- Air Force Incident Management Course [1] - Air Force Emergency Response Operations Course[7]

	If the person is	whose rank is	and who is assigned	then, complete local training and:

NOTE:

Note 1. Training is not mandatory, but highly recommended.

Note 2. Readiness and Emergency Management Flight Chiefs and Superintendents (3E9X1 or equivalent) may attend. CE Commanders may attend to better understand their emergency response functions.

Note 3. LRS/CC, SFS/CC, SFS Operations Officer, and Superintendents may attend.

Note 4. Senior Fire Officers (SFO) - Fire Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, and Assistant Fire Chiefs for Operations also must attend.

Note 5. SF Commanders, Operations Officers, and Flight Chiefs may attend. Note 6. See AFI 41-106 for Public Health Emergency Officer (PHEO) training.

Note 7. The USAF Emergency Response Operations Course (ERO) replaces the need to take the FEMA IS-100, -700, and -800 courses. AFS 3E9X1 will complete the FEMA IS-100, -700, and -800 courses, in addition to the USAF ERO Course. FEMA courses are available on the FEMA website.

Table 6.2. Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Minimum Training and Certification Requirements.

	Assigned Personnel	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
		First Responder Awareness	First Responder Operations	HAZMAT Technician	HAZMAT Specialist	HAZMAT IC
1.	EOC Director and Alternates	O				
2.	EOC Manager	X				
3.	CE Commander	X				
4.	Senior Fire Officials	X/C	X/C	O		X
5.	HAZMAT Emergency Response Team	X	X	X		O
6.	Contamination Control Team	O	O			
7.	FES	X/C	X/C	O/C		O
8.	Emergency Management	X/C	X/C	X/C	O	K/O
9.	EOD	X	O	O	O	
10.	Acute or Urgent Care/ER Staff (see **Attachment 6**)	X				
11.	Ambulance Service (not assigned to FES) (see **Attachment 6**)	X	X/O			
12.	Bioenvironmental Engineering Team (see **Attachment 6**)	X	X	K	X/O	

	Assigned Personnel	Level 1 First Responder Awareness	Level 2 First Responder Operations	Level 3 HAZMAT Technician	Level 4 HAZMAT Specialist	Level 5 HAZMAT IC
13.	Patient Decontamination Team (see **Attachment 6**)	X	X			
14.	All other Medical Contingency Response Plan Teams (see **Attachment 6**)	X	X/O			
15.	Security Forces (see **Attachment 5**)					
16.	EOC Representatives	O				
X − Designates mandatory training level.						
X/C − Designates mandatory training level with DOD HAZMAT Certification						
O/C − Designates optional training level with DOD HazMat Certification.						
O − Designates optional training level.						
K − Designates knowledge of tasks outlined in requirements; does not require DOD certification.						
X/O − Level of training depends on team duties. If a team operates in a warm zone because of mission requirements, train to Level 2 (Operations), such as medical staff performing security team duties outside the MTF to support IPPD, Casualty Management Teams, or ambulance crews treating patients from the warm zone.						
K/O − Designates knowledge of tasks outlined in requirements; does not require DOD certification/ Designates optional training level.						

6.4.2. Supervisors must document completion of Air Force EM education and training on an AF Form 1098 in the individual's education and training record IAW AFI 36-2201, Volume 3. Record applicable training in individual mobility folders. Some personnel are not required to maintain an AF Form 623; however, if these personnel are deployable, the supervisor must document deployment-related training on AF Form 1098 and place the AF Form 1098 in the unit mobility folders.

6.4.3. Installation and tenant unit training schedulers will use the Automated Civil Engineers System – Personnel Readiness (ACES-PR), Unit Scheduler Module to schedule personnel for Air Force EM education and training courses listed in **paragraph 6.6.** or in **Table 6.3.** Each unit is responsible for tracking completion and currency of their assigned personnel for all courses listed in this AFI.

6.4.4. MAJCOM and responsible contracting offices must ensure service contracts that support personnel include training requirements. The required training must be commensurate with the training required of each individual's military and Federal civilian employee counterparts. The equivalent training is required only for equivalent positions, not contractors who fulfill only some of the duties equivalent to the military or Federal civilian counterpart. This contract support is provided IAW AFI 63-124, *Performance-Based Services Acquisition (PBSA).*

6.4.5. EET evaluators should not evaluate personnel who are serving in any position listed in **Table 6.1.**, **Table6.2.**, or **Table 6.3.** until the evaluator has completed the same training required of the person being evaluated.

6.4.6. Personnel assigned to the positions or functions listed in **Table 6.2.** must accomplish the appropriate HAZMAT training.

6.4.7. CBRNE defense courses meet Air Force proficiency standards based on two international standardization agreements: NATO STANAG 2150 and Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC) Air Standard 84/8, *Initial, Continuation and Unit NBC Training Standards*.

6.4.8. This AFI addresses aspects of passive CBRNE defense education and training. MAJCOMs, ANG, FOAs, and DRUs may tailor their Air Force EM education and training programs to their specific mission requirements by supplementing this AFI.

6.4.9. Personnel going TDY to or deploying to an MTA or HTA must be current in CBRNE defense at the time of departure and for the duration of the TDY or deployment. They will receive local conditions training when they arrive at the TDY or deployment location.

6.4.10. Aircrew members receive CBRNE defense education and training from several functional areas. Aircrew Life Support provides education and training on aircrew IPE and processing personnel through the aircrew contamination control area (ACCA). Flight Medicine provides training on agent toxicology and pharmacology. The CE Readiness Flight provides education and training on ground crew CBRNE operations and standards on a 20-month cycle.

6.4.11. Personnel must be proficient in the wear of the protective mask before attending weapons qualification through the Air Force Qualification Course or the Tactical Rifle Qualification Course conducted by Air Force Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) instructors.

6.5. Education and Training Program Formats. Most courses in this chapter are currently conducted and evaluated in a traditional instructor-led classroom or field environment. However, Air Force EM education and training is transitioning to blended learning. Blended learning includes two distinctive parts: individual knowledge-based objectives and individual demonstration-performance objectives. The use of blended learning standardizes education and training objectives and increases student retention and comprehension.

6.5.1. Individual knowledge-based objectives use Learning Management System (LMS) technologies via the web to deliver consistent, up-to-date education and training. This format allows academic self-paced learning and provides students increased access to course materials. Use of these technologies also allows for critical education and training data analysis at the installation and Air Force levels. Until each course is fielded, instructors will use the course proficiency standards for knowledge and performance outlined in the Air Force Readiness Training Packages (RTP).

6.5.1.1. Completion of computer-based Air Force EM education and training products for courses discussed in this chapter becomes mandatory as they are fielded and IAW the accompanying product implementation guidance.

6.5.1.2. Current CD-formatted Air Force EM education and training products are mandatory to complete until products are transitioned to a web-delivered format.

6.5.1.3. A listing of fielded EM education and training products is located on the Air Force Portal. Web-delivered products can be found at **https://golearn.csd.disa.mil/**.

6.5.1.4. **(DELETED).**

6.5.1.5. Each individual must create an account on the Air Force EM program LMS site from a computer with military internet access. Once an account is created, EM education and training products can be accessed and completed from any computer with internet access.

6.5.1.6. Personnel who need assistance determining course requirements, accessing course material, addressing technical issues, or have questions concerning EM training products should contact their Unit EM Representative, CE Readiness Flight or the HQ AFCESA Reach Back Center at DSN 523-6995 or 1-888-AFCESA1 (888-232-3721). Frequently asked questions concerning EM training products can be found on the Air Force Portal or on the Air Force EM program LMS site.

6.5.1.7. Individual knowledge-based objectives must be completed within 15 consecutive days of start by active duty military, civilian, or contract personnel or within two Unit Training Assemblies (UTA) by ARC personnel. Group or team completion of individual knowledge-based objectives is not authorized.

6.5.2. Individual demonstration-performance objectives focus on common core skills. After a student completes the knowledge-based objectives, CE Readiness Flight instructors will train and evaluate individual demonstration-performance objectives.

6.5.2.1. Some courses listed in this chapter do not contain individual demonstration-performance objectives; however they contain localized procedures that must be presented to the individual by the CE Readiness Flight or other functional areas as identified in this chapter.

6.5.2.2. Unit commanders must ensure personnel complete individual demonstration-performance objectives no later than 60 days after completing individual knowledge-based objectives.

6.5.2.3. Duration for the demonstration-performance portion of education and training is approximate, based on covering Air Force standard demonstration-performance objectives, local procedures, and requirements. Duration is affected by student proficiency levels.

6.5.3. Unless otherwise noted in this chapter, personnel do not receive credit for completing a course until both individual objectives have been completed.

Table 6.3. Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Education and Training Courses

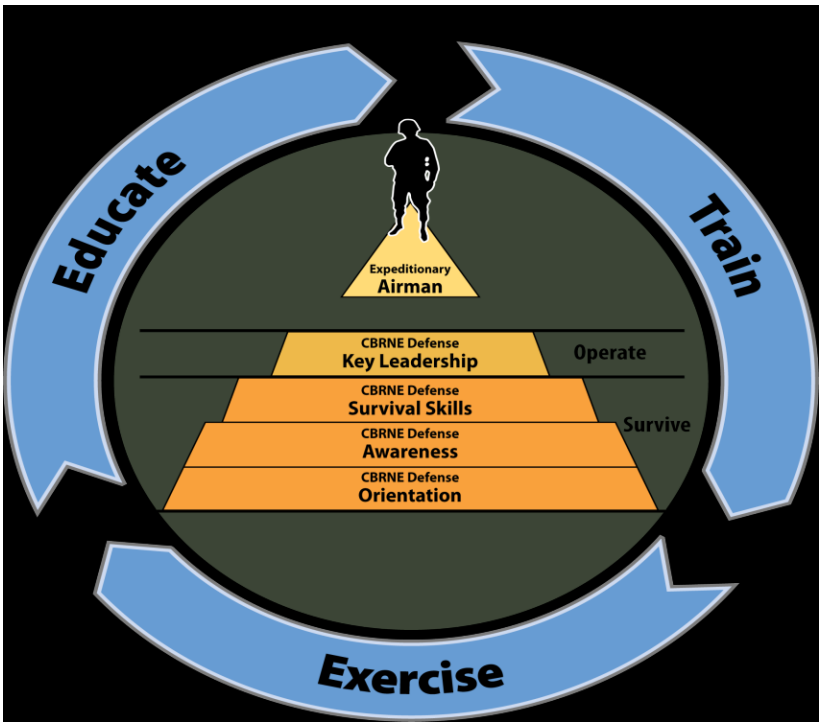
	Course	Audience	Recurring Frequency (in months)			Classroom or Demonstration-Performance Duration[1] (in hours)
			LTA	MTA	HTA	
1.	CBRNE Defense Orientation	All Enlisted personnel thru Basic Training and Warrior Week See **paragraph 6.6.1.2.** for newly commissioned officer credit	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2.	CBRNE Defense Awareness	See **paragraph 6.6.1.2.**	20	20[3]	20[3]	Student based
3.	CBRNE Defense Survival Skills	See **paragraph 6.6.1.3.**	20	20[3]	20[3]	2
4.	CBRNE Defense Key Leaders[2]	Installation and Group Commanders, Command Post Senior Controllers, ICC Director, and EOC members, other key personnel identified by AFCFMs and MAJCOMs	20	20	20	1
5.	Contamination Control Area (CCA) Management and Operations[2,]	Members appointed by Unit Commander	20	20	20	4
6.	Unit Control Center (UCC) Operations[2]	Members appointed by Unit Commander	20	20	20	1
7.	Emergency Response Operations (ERO) [2]	All DRF members assigned those functions listed in **paragraph 2.4.2.**	20	20	20	2
8.	Readiness Support Team (RST) [2]	Members appointed by Unit Commander	20	20	20	16
9.	Shelter Management Team	Members appointed by	20[6]	20	20	2
	(SMT) [2]	Unit Commander				
10.	Contamination Control Team (CCT) [2]	Members appointed by Unit Commander	N/A[7]	20	12	2
11.	Exercise Evaluation Team (EET) [2,8]	Members appointed by Unit Commander	20	20	12	1
12.	Unit EM Program Representative [2]	Members appointed by Unit Commander	12[9]	12[9]	12[9]	1
13.	BEPO [2]	All Personnel	N/A 10	N/A 10	N/A 10	30 minutes or as determined by Installation

	Course	Audience	Recurring Frequency (in months)			Classroom or Demonstration-Performance Duration[1] (in hours)
			LTA	MTA	HTA	
NOTE: Note 1. Duration approximate, based on Air Force objectives, local procedures, and requirements. It is affected by student proficiency levels. Note 2. Complete training within 60 days after appointment or arrival. Note 3. Complete theater-specific training within 30 days after arrival. Note 4. Supervisors will train and evaluate individual demonstration-performance objectives. Note 5. Individual knowledge-based objectives are web-delivered. Demonstration-performance objectives are evaluated by unit trainers and supervisors. Course ensures personnel can perform critical wartime tasks wearing full IPE. Note 6. LTA installations only educate and train when threat posture increases, except teaching natural disaster topics for natural disaster SMT members. Note 7. LTA installations only educate and train when threat posture increases. Note 8. EET Chief may educate and train as a coordinated effort with Readiness and Emergency Management Flight. Supplemented by other courses and instructors in the specific areas the members evaluate. Note 9. Members participate in their unit annual SAV in lieu of recurring training requirements. Note 10. Members receive information on local threats at least quarterly through their unit EM program representative.						

6.6. Emergency Management Training Courses.

6.6.1. CBRNE Defense Course. The CBRNE Defense course consists of individual knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives that provide an in-depth knowledge of CBRNE defense hazards and protective actions. It also provides the knowledge and skills to identify CBRNE threats, as well as perform threat mitigation and post attack reconnaissance. The course provides IPE inspection, use, and wear procedures. See **Figure 6.1.**, CBRNE Defense Education and Training Process.

Figure 6.1. CBRNE Defense Education and Training Process.



6.6.1.1. CBRNE Defense Orientation provides basic knowledge of the CBRNE threat, protective equipment and actions to survive a CBRNE attack or event. It is conducted during Basic Military Training School (BMTS) and is a one-time requirement, which prepares enlisted Airmen for the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course.

6.6.1.2. CBRNE Defense Awareness Course consists of individual knowledge-based objectives that provide in-depth knowledge of CBRNE defense hazards and protective actions. The course provides instruction on IPE inspection, use and wear procedures and incorporates the explosive ordnance reconnaissance (EOR) training. CBRNE Defense Awareness Course consists of individual knowledge-based objectives that provide in-depth knowledge of CBRNE defense hazards and protective actions. Air National Guard and Reserve units are approved to use the following means in priority order to accomplish this training until their installation infrastructure supports individualized training via the ADLS; 1) Use the ADLS, ANG VLC, or AFRC VLC; 2) Stand alone computer based training using a stand alone CD-ROM (provided to ANGRC and HQ AFRC); 3) (ANG and AFRC ONLY) Instructor-led class of no more than 30 students using the HQ AFCESA approved PowerPoint presentation. En masse training for over 30 students is not authorized. All UDMs, UTMs, and Unit Schedulers must ensure their personnel are given ample time to complete the web-based portions of the course. UDMs, UTMs, or Unit Schedulers will ensure each student completes the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course before being scheduled for the CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Course. ***NOTE:*** All newly commissioned officers are required to attend the Air Space Basic Course. Upon successful completion of this course these students receive credit for the CBRNE Defense Awareness and Survival Skills Course. ***NOTE:*** As subject matter experts, AFS 3E9X1 does not have to complete the CBRNE Defense Awareness or Survival Skills Courses.

6.6.1.2.1. This web-delivered course is self-paced.

6.6.1.2.2. The course is accomplished every 20 months by all Air Force personnel, regardless of deployment status or AFWUS coding. The exception to this policy is students in initial skills training pipelines lasting longer than 12 months. These individuals will be required to receive their training within 90 days of in processing into their first permanent duty location after the award of their AFSC. This course is a pre-requisite to the CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Course

6.6.1.2.3. A course completion certificate is provided upon successful completion of the course. This certificate must be printed out and given to the UDM, UTM or Unit Scheduler before the student can be scheduled for and attend the CBRNE Survival Skills Course. UDMs, UTMs or Unit Schedulers will record completion IAW **paragraph 6.4.2.**

6.6.1.2.4. Air Force emergency-essential civilians, as defined in AFPAM 10-231, *Federal Civilian Deployment Guide,* must complete the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course every 20 months if they are stationed in a HTA or MTA; deploying to a HTA or MTA; or identified as deployable to a HTA or MTA.

6.6.1.2.5. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.2.6. Air Force civilian, contract, and host nation personnel will complete the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course every 20 months when it is a requirement or condition of employment, the governing contract or agreement; addressed in a host nation support agreement; or when the installation or senior Air Force official deems this training essential for the performance of their duties.

6.6.1.2.7. After completing this course, most personnel also complete the CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Course. LTA personnel who are AFWUS coded AXX or DXX only require CBRNE Defense Awareness every 20 months until their code changes or they are tasked to deploy to a MTA or a HTA. Then, they must complete the CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Course within 60 days.

6.6.1.3. CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Course consists of individual and team demo-performance objectives that provide hands-on training and evaluation of knowledge acquired during the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course. Unit commanders will ensure unit CBRNE Defense training statistics are reported IAW AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS).*

6.6.1.3.1. This course is conducted by Readiness and Emergency Management Flight.

6.6.1.3.2. The course is required every 20 months. It must be completed within 60 days after the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course by active duty military, civilian or contract personnel or within four UTAs by ARC personnel.

6.6.1.3.3. Air Force emergency-essential civilians, as defined in AFPAM 10-231, *Federal Civilian Deployment Guide,* must complete the CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Course every 20 months if they are stationed in a HTA or MTA; deploying to a HTA or MTA; or identified as deployable to a HTA or MTA.

6.6.1.3.4. Emergency-essential civilians in LTAs will receive JIT training when the CBRNE threat increases or when they are assigned to a standard deployable UTC that is tasked to deploy to a HTA or MTA.

6.6.1.3.5. Air Force civilian, contract, and host nation personnel will complete the CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Course every 20 months when it is a requirement or condition of employment, the governing contract or agreement; addressed in a host nation support agreement; or when the installation or senior Air Force official deems this training essential for the performance of their duties

6.6.1.3.6. Individuals medically exempt from duty IAW AFI 48-123 are exempt from the CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Course. Personnel must complete training no later than 60 days after exemptions or waivers have expired.

6.6.1.3.7. Personnel will comply with the requirements in **Table 6.4.**, CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Course Requirements.

6.6.1.4. EOD personnel receive functional training that duplicates most CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Course material. EOD personnel need to accomplish the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course and will receive CBRNE Defense Survival Skills training only on CBRNE threat-specific procedures. See AFI 32-3001, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program.*

6.6.1.5. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.6. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.7. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.8. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.8.1. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.8.2. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.8.3. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.9. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.9.1. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.9.2. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.10. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.11. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.12. **(DELETED).**

Table 6.4. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Defense Survival Skills Course Requirements.

Actions Required of Each Trainee	
1. Before attending the CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Training	
a.	Unit Schedulers, UTMs, or UDMs will ensure personnel are current in QNFT and have completed the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course BEFORE being scheduled for the CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Training. For ANG and AFRC units see **paragraph 6.6.1.2.**
b.	Remove contact lenses.
c.	Remove earrings.
d.	Remove elaborate hair pieces or hair styles that interfere with proper size, fit, and wear of the protective mask. Remove pins, combs, headbands, elastic bands, and barrettes to allow hair to hang freely and naturally (IAW T.O. standards).
e.	Be clean shaven (IAW T.O. standards).
f.	Military personnel wear BDUs/ABUs/Flight Suits; civilian personnel wear attire appropriate for field training.
2. Bring to CBRNE Defense Survival Skills Training	
a.	Protective mask (inspected and proper size)
b.	Chemical Protective Overgarment (CPO) (training)
c.	Butyl rubber protective gloves
d.	Protective glove inserts
e.	Overboots
f.	Mask spectacle inserts, as required
g.	Second skin
i.	AFMAN 10-100, *Airman's Manual* (will be replaced by AF Pamphlet 10-100)

6.6.1.12.1. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.12.2. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.12.3. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.13. CBRNE Defense Functional Area Task Qualification Training (TQT) provides personnel the ability to demonstrate proficiency in performing mission-critical tasks in a CBRNE environment. All Air Force Career Field Managers (CFM) will add specific requirements for CBRNE Defense Functional Area TQT in their respective AFS CFETP. Individual supervisors and trainers will train and evaluate individual demonstration-performance objectives identified in each CFETP. TQT must be accomplished after CBRNE Defense Awareness and Survival Skills.

6.6.1.13.1. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.13.2. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.13.3. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.13.4. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.13.5. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.14. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.14.1. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.14.2. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.14.3. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.15. CBRNE Defense Key Leaders Course builds upon the previous levels of CBRNE defense training. It provides leaders an integrated common operating knowledge on the effects of DOD CBRNE defense guidance on expeditionary operations and explains how new tactics can improve mission effectiveness in environments vulnerable to a CBRNE attack.

6.6.1.15.1. This web-delivered course is designed for Installation and Group Commanders, Command Post Senior Controllers, Command Post Director, ICC Director and EOC members, and other key personnel identified by CFMs.

6.6.1.15.2. This course may also be used to provide senior leaders an overview of CBRNE defense and counter CBRNE operations, including information about establishing and maintaining a COP.

6.6.1.15.3. Training must be completed every 20 months. Course must be completed within 30 consecutive work days after starting course by active duty military, civilian, or contract personnel or within four UTAs by ARC personnel.

6.6.1.15.4. A course completion certificate is provided upon successful completion of the course. Record course completion IAW **paragraph 6.4.2.**

6.6.1.15.5. Additional optional training is available through the Joint Senior Leaders Course (JSLC). The JSLC informs leaders about CBRN defense and provides them with a foundation of operational and strategic knowledge while emphasizing joint CB defense fundamentals and doctrine. The course provides the opportunity for

interaction and information exchange with CBRN and Homeland Security experts from the Services, Joint Staff, DOD, and other agencies. The course is conducted by the United States Army Chemical School at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

6.6.1.16. Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR) Course is under the guidance of EOD as the OPR for this course. The Readiness and Emergency Management Flight will serve as the OPR on installations that do not have EOD personnel assigned. The EOR training video (PIN 613523) nor the EOR computer-based stand along course are viable training options. The EOR training material has been incorporated into the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course and is no longer a separate course, it will be accomplished IAW **Table 6.3.** EOD technicians should supplement the EOR portion of the CBRNE Defense Awareness Course by conducting traditional, theater-specific, instructor-led courses for EOR training in contingency environments.

6.6.1.16.1. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.16.2. **(DELETED).**

6.6.1.16.3. **(DELETED).**

6.6.2. The Contamination Control Area (CCA) Management and Operations course provides personnel assigned as members of a CCA team the knowledge and skills needed to manage and operate a CCA. Topics include team member roles and responsibilities; planning considerations; equipment and supply requirements; set-up procedures; and activating, managing and operating a CCA.

6.6.2.1. Complete both the individual knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives every 20 months. It includes 4 hours of classroom or demonstration-performance training.

6.6.2.2. Documented participation in exercises or actual responses may be credited toward completion of recurring demonstration-performance objectives. Documentation is accomplished by the CCA supervisor and maintained by the CE Readiness Flight using localized procedures.

6.6.3. **(DELETED).**

6.6.3.1. **(DELETED).**

6.6.3.2. **(DELETED).**

6.6.4. The Unit Control Center (UCC) Operations Course provides UCC members familiarity with the layout and resources. It also explains what information is available; ICS basics; how to use communications equipment; how to support installation incident responses; and how to relay information to unit personnel, other control centers, and command staff. Security Forces personnel that are certified to perform duties in the Security Forces Control Center (SFCC) do not need to take the UCC training. Their training and certification for the SFCC exceeds the UCC training requirement. The training requirements for this duty position are drawn from the 3P0X1 CFETP. As long as SF personnel in these positions maintain currency IAW locally prescribed Standardization Evaluation Qualification requirements, they are not required to complete the UCC training.

6.6.4.1. Training must be completed upon assignment to the UCC and every 20 months thereafter. Complete both the individual knowledge-based and localized procedures objectives. An orientation conducted by the UCC OIC or NCOIC is required for all new personnel.

6.6.4.2. Documented participation in exercises or actual responses may be credited toward completion of recurring demonstration-performance objectives. Documentation is accomplished and maintained by the unit using localized procedures.

6.6.5. The Emergency Response Operations (ERO) Course is required for all DRF members assigned to those functions listed in **paragraph 2.4.2.** and personnel assigned to Response Task Forces, Air Operation Centers, Combined Air Operations Centers, Command Posts, Crisis Action Teams and other C2 functions at installation, MAJCOMs and Theaters. It provides personnel with the knowledge they need to serve as members of the DRF. The course includes an overview of the Air Force EM program, the AFIMS, the major phases of incident management, the roles and responsibilities of First Responders and Emergency Responders, ESF application, Incident Command System basics, and response policies. The course also discusses interface between the ICC, EOC, UCCs, and IC. Specialized teams only require the overview of the AFIMS and DRF structure.

6.6.5.1. Complete both the individual knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives every 20 months. It includes 2 hours of classroom or demonstration-performance training.

6.6.5.2. Documented participation in exercises or actual responses may be credited toward completion of the recurring knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives. Documentation is accomplished by the individual and documented IAW **paragraph 6.4.2.** If personnel are not able to participate in exercises or actual response within 20 months they must complete both the individual knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives.

6.6.6. The Readiness Support Team (RST) Course provides personnel assigned to the RST knowledge and skills needed to augment the CE Readiness Flight. Training will include, but is not limited to, an overview of the Air Force EM program, RST roles and responsibilities, emergency response operations, map reading and plotting, land mobile communications, control center operations, contamination control, and CBRN and EM response equipment.

6.6.6.1. Complete both the individual knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives every 20 months. It includes 16 hours of classroom or demonstration-performance training.

6.6.6.2. Primary and alternate RST members must each take part in at least one exercise per year. Documented participation in exercises or actual responses may be credited toward completion of recurring demonstration-performance objectives. Documentation is accomplished and maintained by the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight using localized procedures.

6.6.7. The Shelter Management Team (SMT) Course provides the knowledge and skills personnel need to conduct shelter operations. Subjects may include team member roles and responsibilities, protective shelter standards, in-place sheltering, CBRNE detection and

monitoring, contamination control, contamination marking, sanitation, security, and COLPRO systems operations. Depending on the type of shelter, CE may provide training on shelter systems such as power generation, filter changes, and owner-user maintenance.

6.6.7.1. Educate and train SMTs appointed as natural disaster shelter team members on natural disaster shelter topics. Provide training for other types of shelters only when threat posture increases. For other than natural disaster shelter topics, LTA installations only educate and train when threat posture increases.

6.6.7.2. COLPRO systems training is included if the installation has COLPRO systems.

6.6.7.3. Complete both the individual knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives every 20 months. It includes 4 hours of classroom or demonstration-performance training.

6.6.7.4. Documented participation in exercises or actual responses may be credited toward completion of recurring demonstration-performance objectives. Documentation is accomplished and maintained by the CE Readiness Flight using localized procedures.

6.6.8. The Contamination Control Team (CCT) Course provides personnel assigned as members of a CCT the knowledge and skills needed to conduct contamination control operations, including team member roles and responsibilities, contamination avoidance, and decontamination of resources such as equipment, vehicles, and facilities.

6.6.8.1. Educate and train LTA CCTs only when threat posture increases.

6.6.8.2. CCT members may receive education and training at the HAZMAT awareness and operations level when appropriate.

6.6.8.3. Additional AFS-specific contamination control education and training may be required based on functional area operations.

6.6.8.4. Complete both the individual knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives upon assignment to the CCT and every 20 months thereafter. It includes 4 hours of classroom or demonstration-performance training.

6.6.8.5. Documented participation in exercises or actual responses may be credited toward completion of recurring demonstration-performance objectives. Documentation is accomplished and maintained by the CE Readiness Flight using localized procedures.

6.6.9. The Exercise Evaluation Team (EET) Course provides personnel appointed as members of the EET the knowledge and skills to plan, conduct, and evaluate installation EM exercises. Topics include an overview of the Air Force EM program, team member roles and responsibilities, the AFIMS, exercise planning, coordination, ground rules, scripting, conduct, evaluation, reports, and analysis. This course is supplemented by other courses in the specific areas the members evaluate. As examples, the team members who evaluate shelter operations should attend the SMT course and the team members who evaluate PAR team operations should attend the PAR team course before evaluating those respective areas. EET members must maintain the training frequency listed in **Table 6.3.** for additional classes (e.g., SMT, CBRNE Defense) while they are still assigned to EET and still evaluating those areas. Once they are no longer assigned to EET or are no longer evaluating those areas, then those personnel fall directly under each of the paragraphs for

each class (i.e., no longer on EET, and not assigned to a SMT, therefore they no longer require SMT training).

6.6.9.1. The EET Chief will instruct this course and will utilize functional area experts (Fire Fighters, Security Forces, Medical, Emergency Management, etc.) to instruct functional-specific requirements to ensure a coordinated effort is achieved.

6.6.9.2. Simulator and smoke producing munitions training will be accomplished IAW AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*.

6.6.9.3. Complete both the individual knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives. It includes 2 hours of classroom or demonstration-performance training.

6.6.9.4. Training must be completed upon assignment to the EET and every 20 months thereafter.

6.6.9.5. Documentation is accomplished and maintained by the EET Chief using localized procedures.

6.6.10. The Unit EM Representative Course provides personnel appointed as unit EM representatives with the knowledge and skills needed to manage their Unit EM program. It emphasizes unit EM representative roles and responsibilities, unit education and training, equipment requirements, planning responsibilities, and emergency response at the unit level.

6.6.10.1. Both primary and alternate unit EM Representatives must complete the Unit EM Representative Course.

6.6.10.2. Complete both the individual knowledge-based and demonstration-performance objectives. It includes 2 hours of classroom or demonstration-performance training.

6.6.10.3. Unit EM Representatives participate in the annual unit SAV (2 years for ANG and ARC units) in lieu of recurring education and training.

6.6.10.4. Documentation is accomplished and maintained by the CE Readiness Flight using localized procedures.

6.6.11. The Air Force Incident Management Course (formerly the On-Scene Commander's Course) is an Air Force-unique course for EOC Directors, their alternates and EOC Managers. Other personnel may attend who would manage or help manage the EOC. Other Emergency Responders may attend on a space-available basis. The course provides training on C2 techniques during incidents involving aircraft, munitions, HAZMAT, and natural disasters. It also provides an overview of NIMS and NRP requirements as implemented by AFIMS. Designated EOC Directors and alternates must attend the Air Force Incident Management Course at Maxwell AFB, AL or the associated mobile training course. Members who have attended the On-Scene Commander's Course are not required to attend the Air Force Incident Management Course.

6.6.12. The National Integration Center will develop and disseminate national standards, guidelines, and protocols for training and exercises. HQ AFCESA will integrate these items into Air Force policy and guidance as they are developed.

6.6.12.1. **(DELETE)**.

6.6.12.2. Training certification and credentialing is documented IAW **paragraph 6.4.2.** When the training is completed, FEMA will e-mail the student verification of successful course completion. FEMA also provides a hard-copy certificate by mail in 6 to 8 weeks.

6.6.12.3. The NIMS Integration Center will develop and disseminate national standards, guidelines, and protocols for training and exercises. HQ AFCESA will integrate these items into Air Force policy and guidance as they are developed.

6.7. Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Information Program. The Air Force EM Information Program provides all personnel assigned to the installation with the knowledge to protect themselves from effects of and to support unit response to the all-hazard threats to their installation. Information is provided through two forums: the installation Base Emergency Preparedness Orientation (BEPO) and unit support of the program.

6.7.1. BEPO provides an initial orientation to newly assigned members and their dependents on the full spectrum of threats that could be encountered at their assignment. Topics include disaster planning, major accidents, natural disasters, hazardous materials, terrorism, and first aid.

6.7.1.1. Localized information, including response procedures and guidance, is provided to personnel during a briefing conducted by the CE Readiness Flight typically during "Right Start" attendance. Dependents are highly encouraged to attend this briefing.

6.7.1.2. Standardized knowledge-based information is provided through an automated, interactive program titled "Are You Ready? – BEPO".

6.7.1.2.1. This game-show format product is designed for use by all members and their dependents, including children.

6.7.1.2.2. Initial completion and recurring use requirements for military personnel is determined locally.

6.7.1.2.3. Unit commanders will ensure completion is documented using local procedures.

6.7.2. Unit support of the information program consists of, but is not limited to, unit EM Representatives disseminating EM information provided by the CE Readiness Flight to assigned personnel.

6.7.2.1. Media such as visual aids, handouts, posters, base bulletins, electronic media, and base newspapers should be used. HQ AFCESA will develop standard AF visual aids as new publications are created. Until these standard visual aids are published MAJCOMs or installations are authorized to create their own and use for their specific threat requirements.

6.7.2.2. The CE Readiness Flight disseminates this information at least quarterly to unit EM Representatives.

6.7.2.3. Using localized procedures, the CE Readiness Flight will record what information was distributed, who received it, and when it was provided.

6.8. Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Education and Training.

6.8.1. Personnel listed in **Table 6.2.** must meet the training requirements specified in **Table 6.2.** The DOD HAZMAT certification program, based on National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards 471 and 472, consists of HAZMAT awareness, operations, technician, and HAZMAT IC training levels. The installation HAZMAT emergency planning team will ensure DOD, State, and local HAZMAT response training requirements are identified and met. ***NOTE:*** Security Forces and Medical responders will use the 29 CFR 1910.120 training requirements to train their personnel to respond to CBRNE incidents and do not require DOD certification. CE Readiness requires successful completion of the DOD HAZMAT Certification Program for the levels identified in **Table 6.2.**

6.8.2. The Air Force, as the employer, has implemented four methods to satisfy the HAZMAT training and DOD certification requirements of NFPA Standards 471 and 472. These four methods are:

6.8.2.1. Reciprocity requires completing an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress or National Professional Qualifications Board accredited course.

6.8.2.2. DOD Certification requires enrolling in and completing the DOD certification courses that are available to any DOD employee through the Air Force Institute for Advanced Distributed Learning. These courses include 47201, *Awareness*; 47202, *Operations*; 47203, *Technician;* and 47205, *Incident Commander*. This method is considered complete when the member passes the certification test (CerTest) final examination, completes the performance test evaluations, and receives DOD certification. See the *CerTest Computer-Based Testing Procedural Guide and Policy Guidance* for more information. Members of Fire Emergency Services Flight administer these tests. If the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight has manpower or computers available, they can assist.

6.8.2.3. Local Class requires attending a class taught locally by a Fire Emergency Services Flight HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer course graduate. If the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight has a certified Train-the-Trainer course graduate and manpower is available, they can assist. This method is not considered complete until the member passes the CerTest final examination, completes the performance test evaluations, and receives DOD certification, unless personnel are exempt from taking CerTest IAW **Attachment 5** or **Attachment 6** of this AFI. Members of Fire Emergency Services Flight administer these tests. If the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight has manpower or computers available, they can assist.

6.8.2.4. Multimedia Training requires completing the multimedia training available on CD- ROM. This option allows people who work other than day shifts or those who cannot attend traditional classroom training to become trained in the knowledge requirements for the particular level of study. This method is not considered complete until the member passes the CerTest final examination, completes the performance test evaluations, and receives DOD certification, unless personnel are exempt from taking CerTest IAW **Attachment 5** or **Attachment 6** of this AFI. Members of Fire Emergency

Services Flight administer these tests. If the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight has manpower or computers available, they can assist.

6.8.3. According to 29 CFR 1910.120, HAZMAT training levels and courses are based on the duties and functions to be performed by each emergency responder.

6.8.3.1. The training levels are:

6.8.3.1.1. First Responder Awareness; as required in **Table 6.2.**, course 1.

6.8.3.1.2. First Responder Operations; as required in **Table 6.2.**, course 2.

6.8.3.1.3. HAZMAT Technician; as required in **Table 6.2.**, course 3.

6.8.3.1.4. HAZMAT Specialist; as required in **Table 6.2.**, course 4.

6.8.3.1.5. HAZMAT IC; as required in **Table 6.2.**, course 5.

6.8.3.2. Each level requires initial training and annual refresher training. Level 1 is a prerequisite to Level 2, and Level 2 is a prerequisite to Level 3; Level 1 and 2 are prerequisites for Level 4 and Levels 1,2, and 3 are prerequisites for Level 5. All contractors assigned to the installation will attend the same training required of military or government civilian employees filling the equivalent position, as defined by the contract. Training for contractors is determined by contract requirement as discussed in **paragraph 6.4.4.**

6.8.4. Unless exempted in **paragraph 6.8.1.**, initial HAZMAT training will use the DOD HAZMAT certification program. Complete refresher training through a formal course, in-service training, participation in real-world incident responses, participation in exercises or a combination of these methods. Training for Security Forces is listed in **Attachment 5**, while training for medical service response teams is listed in **Attachment 6**.

6.8.5. Supervisors and specialized team chiefs must document HAZMAT annual and refresher training in the individual's training record and certify that the individual is competent to perform the assigned duties.

6.8.5.1. When refresher training is accomplished through real-world response or exercise, the training documentation must include a summary of the person's response that meets the criteria for the appropriate level of training, including each competency area listed under the levels of training in 29 CFR 1910.120.

6.8.5.2. Personnel responding to a HAZMAT or CBRNE incident must be trained and current to the level specified in **Table 6.2.** The NIMS Integration Center and DOD plan to provide a responder certification process. The Air Force will implement the certification process by providing responders the appropriate documentation to identify their credentials to the IC.

Chapter 7

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) EXERCISE AND EVALUATION PROGRAM

7.1. Purpose. This chapter provides Air Force EM program exercise and evaluation, objectives, policy, and responsibilities. This chapter expands the guidance for the exercise program directed by AFI 90-201, *Inspector General Activities;* AFI 10-204, *Readiness Exercises and After-Action Reporting Program;* and AFI 10-230, *Conduct of Key Exercises and Experiments*. Installation Exercise Program Offices, EET Chiefs, and EET members use this chapter to develop and conduct the installation's exercise program as it relates to the Air Force EM program.

7.2. Objectives. The installation exercise program has three objectives:

7.2.1. To provide the Installation Commander a means to plan and conduct realistic, integrated exercises, and training for all installation personnel.

7.2.2. To maximize the benefits gained through exercises and provide accurate, honest feedback to commanders for planning, preparation, and training purposes. Specifically, the exercise program and evaluator training strive to enhance readiness, boost capabilities, streamline procedures, and improve mission readiness.

7.2.3. To establish the minimum exercise and evaluation criteria for the following areas of the installation EM program:

7.2.3.1. Base contingency plans and checklists implementation and execution effectiveness.

7.2.3.2. Installation notification and warning system function and effectiveness.

7.2.3.3. First Responder and Emergency Responder ability to detect, assess, contain, and recover from incidents.

7.2.3.4. Recovery plan development and execution capability.

7.2.3.5. Off-base interface with local responders and EOC.

7.2.3.6. Ability to provide military assistance under imminently serious conditions.

7.2.3.7. Ability to continue mission during and following a incident.

7.2.3.8. Integrate periodic testing of the local weather watch or weather warning dissemination systems with installation EM activities and evaluate the timeliness of notification of personnel and response capability for onand off-base agencies and GSUs. Include AFI 10-229 requirements.

7.3. Exercise Policy. Exercises should focus on competency of and compliance with the requirements listed in the CEMP 10-2, AT Plan 31-101, Disease Containment Plan (when published), MCRP, ESP, and Installation Deployment Plan. Exercises must evaluate and reinforce the capabilities to meet those requirements. These AF EM exercise requirements and scenarios meet the intent of the Department of Homeland Security 15 National Planning Scenarios. Exercise requirements are listed in **Table 7.1.**, Air Force Emergency (EM) Program Exercise Requirements–Installation Exercises.

Table 7.1. Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Exercise Requirements– Installation Exercises.

Type of Exercise	Frequency	Notes
Major Accident	Two Annually	Can include Nuclear Weapons, munitions, off-base, mass casualties, hazardous materials response, or air show response.
Natural Disasters	Annually	Conduct exercise applicable to the installations natural disaster and severe weather plans.
Terrorist Use of CBRNE	Two annually	Exercises should include improvised explosive device scenarios as well as the other parts of CBRNE. See AFI 10-2603 and AFI 10-2604 for guidance regarding biological exercises.
Operational Readiness Exercises (ORE)	Annually	These exercises must focus on installation, unit and individual actions for pre-, trans-, and post-attack scenarios for theater ballistic missile attacks, aircraft attacks and ground attacks with and without chemical or biological contamination. Refer to AFMAN 10-100 (will be replaced by AFPAM 10-100) and AFMAN 10-2602 for core competencies. Refer to AFI 10-403 on how to plan for worst case scenarios.
Note 1−MAJCOMs will determine types, scenarios and scope of exercises for their installations in their MAJCOM supplements to this instruction. Note 2−Installations will determine if outside exercises such as the AF All Hazards Response Training, Department of Homeland Security or other multi-jurisdictional agency exercises count as part of their exercise requirements. Note 3–MAJCOMs will provide specifics for their installations for exercise frequency and types. Note 4–An exercise (major accident, natural disaster, terrorist use of CBRNE or an ORE) must be conducted at least quarterly. Installations can combine types of exercises to limit the total number of exercises per year. Note 5–COCOM/CC can modify these requirements to meet their specific area/theater needs. Note 6–Types can be combined in the same exercise period and in the same scenario.		

7.3.1. MAJCOMs, FOAs, or DRUs must provide guidelines on ground rules, evaluation areas, report formats, and grading criteria to subordinate units for exercises IAW AFI 10-204. MAJCOMs will determine exercise requirements for GSUs.

7.3.1.1. Primary and alternate DRF personnel must each take part in at least one exercise per year.

7.3.1.2. Recall and personnel accountability will be an exercise objective in each EM incident. The installation may choose to perform a limited recall, such as recalling only the EOC, rather than recalling the entire installation.

7.4. Exercise Concepts.

7.4.1. Embody the "train the way we fight" concept.

7.4.2. Apply real-world command and local community relationships when possible.

7.4.3. Keep simulations to a minimum, emphasize participation, and reduce artificialities to assess actual abilities consistent with safety, exercise objectives, security, mission accomplishment, and other real-world constraints.

7.4.4. Integrate logistics, support, force protection, and operational security requirements with mission requirements.

7.4.5. Develop exercise scenarios to validate actual plans, policies, procedures, processes, and doctrine using existing command, control and communications systems.

7.4.6. Plan, prepare, and exercise with local communities in local emergency or disaster recovery actions to support AFPD 10-8.

7.4.7. Real-world incidents may be substituted for exercise requirements if the incident requires the activation of the DRF and after-action lessons learned reports are written and distributed.

7.4.8. MAJCOM staffs will provide functional guidance and checklists, as required for readiness and compliance items subject to inspection, and ensure deficiencies identified during inspections are corrected IAW AFI 90-201.

7.4.9. Capture EM lessons learned.

7.5. Installation Commander. The Installation Commander is responsible for the installation's exercise program and provides oversight for installation-sponsored exercises, installation participation in joint and local community exercises and after-action reporting as required by higher headquarters. The Installation Commander will:

7.5.1. Establish an exercise program IAW this instruction and MAJCOM guidance. Direct the actions of subordinate and tenant units in exercise activities.

7.5.2. Assign an EET Chief and direct each assigned and tenant unit to appoint highly qualified personnel to become members of the EET. If a unit will have more than one EET member, then the unit commander designates one member as the unit's EET manager. This gives the installation EET Chief one point of contact for that unit.

7.5.3. Incorporate the installation inspection program as an exercise evaluation management tool.

7.6. Installation Exercise Evaluation Team (EET) Chief. The EET Chief is the point of contact for exercise planning and coordinating and will:

7.6.1. Interface with higher headquarters such as AF/IG or Joint Service Inspection teams, MAJCOM IG, and local community officials.

7.6.2. Prepare a localized Exercise Evaluation Program Operating Instruction. See the EET Readiness Training Course CD-ROM for examples.

7.6.3. Include tenant units and ensure they participate in the installation exercise program.

7.6.4. Coordinate with the SJA, Public Affairs, local law enforcement agencies, and civil governing authorities before conducting off-base exercises.

7.6.5. Train EET members according to **paragraphs 6.6.9.** and **7.7.**

7.6.6. Ensure EET members required to drive special purpose vehicles or heavy equipment are properly trained and certified IAW local guidelines before operating vehicles or machinery.

7.6.7. Incorporate local communities as often as possible in installation EM exercises.

7.7. Exercise Evaluation Team (EET) Training: The installation EET Chief is responsible for training EET members with the EET Readiness Training Course, CD-ROM, MAJCOM-specific criteria, and installation-specific criteria. The EET Chief will instruct this course and will utilize functional area experts (Fire Fighters, Security Forces, Medical, Emergency Management, etc.) to instruct functional-specific requirements to ensure a coordinated effort is achieved. If use of munitions is authorized by the Installation Commander, the EET Chief will work with EOD, munitions, and Weapons Safety personnel to establish training for these munitions IAW AFMAN 91-201.

7.7.1. The EET Chief will maintain a roster of EET members trained or requiring training and will monitor training requirements for the EET members IAW **Table 6.3.**

7.7.2. The EET Chief will coordinate with the squadron or unit commanders to ensure enough EET personnel are appointed and trained.

7.8. Remedial Action Program (RAP). The EET Chief will develop RAP tracking and procedures. The installation's RAP complements the Air Force RAP (see AFI 10-204).

7.8.1. The RAP provides a process for tracking and resolving significant problems identified in higher headquarters inspections, installation exercises, unit self-assessment, and real-world operations after-action reports.

7.8.2. The RAP documents the problem, establishes accountability for corrections and monitors corrective action through implementation and conclusion.

Chapter 8

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND REPORT PROCEDURES

8.1. Purpose. This chapter establishes guidance for assessing and reporting Air Force EM capabilities on a routine, pre-incident basis and reporting of actual response when incidents occur. Reporting is mandated by AFI 10-201, AFI 10-204, and AFI 10-206. Some units use the AEF Reporting Tool (ART), following guidance in AFI 10-244, *Reporting Status of Aerospace Expeditionary Forces,* to report Unit Type Code (UTC) status reporting and AEF certification.

8.2. Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Capability Reports. The Installation Commander uses monthly SORTS reports and annual Radiological Response Capability Reports to report the installation's overall capability to respond to the installation deployment mission or support a radiological response. The commander must assess installation resources, augmenting resources, and critical capabilities available through MAAs or commercial sources. The combination of these resources should assist the installation in more closely achieving maximum response capability.

8.2.1. SORTS Reporting. Commanders at all levels must use measurement tools for assessing the strength and effectiveness of their EM program. Although SORTS reports are not EM-specific, the data needed to complete the SORTS reports make SORTS reporting a tool that can be used to support the Air Force EM program. SORTS reporting is based on continuous monitoring of changes in the overall unit level, resource category levels, and unit locations. Units must report no later than every 30 days or when changes affect the unit's overall rating. To obtain the resources necessary for successful mission accomplishment, personnel at every level must report the program status with specific justifications. AFI 10-201 provides the requirements for reporting this information and further details.

8.2.2. Radiological Response Capability Report.

8.2.2.1. Installations will use Defense Special Weapons Agency (DSWA) 5100.52.1-L, *Nuclear Accident Response Capability Listing,* as the reference document to submit the annual report (DD Form 2325, *Radiological Response Capability Report*), with information current as of 1 September of the current year. The annual report should arrive at the MAJCOM no later than 10 September of the current year. Do not classify the report. Submit interim reports when a capability is substantially changed, such as an addition, deletion, or transfer of capability. Minor changes in quantities may be deferred until the annual update.

8.2.2.2. MAJCOMs, FOAs, and DRUs will submit annual reports not later than 1 October of the current year to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. To submit, send DD Forms 2325 directly to: Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, ATTN: Operations Center, 8725 John J. Kingman Rd Stop 6201, Ft. Belvoir VA 22060, or e-mail electronic copies to **OPSCNTR1@DTRA.MIL**, or facsimile (front and back of forms) to DSN 427-2094, commercial (703) 767-2094. A letter of transmittal or endorsement is not required. Additional information can be obtained by calling DSN 427-2003, commercial (703) 767-2003.

8.3. Reports. The Installation Commander uses OPREP-3 and Situation Report (SITREP) reports to report the installation's overall EM response to incidents such as terrorist use of CBRNE and DSCA support. See AFI 10-206 for the required reporting procedures.

8.3.1. Event/Incident Report (OPREP-3). OPREP-3 reports use command post channels to immediately notify commanders of any event or incident that may attract international, national, US Air Force, or significant news media interest. Submit the OPREP-3 regardless of whether or not the event is being reported through other channels. AFI 10-206 details eight categories of OPREP-3 reports to help users determine the type of report to submit. CBRNE incidents, including HAZMAT releases, are reported using OPREP-3 reports.

8.3.2. Commander's SITREP. SITREP reports keep the Joint Staff, Services, and SecDef apprised of existing political, military, and operational situations and plans. SITREPS also advise commanders of a units ability to meet requirements outlined in approved plans. DSCA is reported through SITREP reports whether or not the support was covered by an MAA.

8.4. After-Action Reports. Procedures for after-actions reports are provided in AFI 10-204. Commanders must send an installation-wide lessons-learned report to their MAJCOM, FOA, or DRU for all emergency responses. After-action reports should include actions implemented and any lessons learned during actual incident response and exercises.

8.4.1. Reports must be submitted within 14 days after the incident. The report must include dissemination and notification successes and shortfalls, installation-wide response checklists, deficiencies, deficiency correction plans, required training, dates of implementation, or corrective action, follow-up actions, and lessons learned. See AFI 10-204 for guidance on reportable actions, as well as preparing, and submitting the report.

8.4.2. After-action reports are also required by the Air Force After-Actions Reporting System (AFAARS) when Air Force elements participate in the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Exercise Program, other joint exercises, Air Force exercises, and real-world operations. AFAARS reporting is required on humanitarian, base closure, peacekeeping, and Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO). Air Force, MAJCOMs, FOAs, and DRUs must establish internal after-action reporting procedures that ensure AFAARS objectives are met, problems are solved and results are disseminated.

Chapter 9

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) PROGRAM NOTIFICATION AND WARNING SYSTEMS

9.1. Purpose. This chapter establishes policies for standardized signals and requirements for installation notification and warning signals.

9.2. General Information. Every Air Force installation must have a rapid and effective system to disseminate emergency information quickly. This includes signals or messaging appropriate to FPCONs, watches, warnings, evacuation routes, and other alerting information to meet DOD and Federal warning requirements. The installation should incorporate all available resources to provide warning, which may include cable override, reverse 911, or Network Broadcast System. The incorporated resources compose the Air Force Installation Notification and Warning System (INWS), as detailed in **paragraph 9.3.**

9.2.1. Air Force Visual Aid (AFVA) 10-2510, *USAF Emergency Notification Signals,* and AFVA10-2511, *USAF Standardized Attack Warning Signals for the United States, Its Territories and Possessions,* provide standardized signals that must be used. These signals can be supplemented with signals compatible with local, national, host nation, or theater systems. Follow command and theater guidance when more than one system applies. Signals used within the United States, its territories, and possessions are compatible with those established by FEMA and the Homeland Security Advisory System.

9.2.2. Display local visual aids or posters in work and rest areas. To incorporate local information, the overprint of AFVAs 10-2510 and 10-2511 is authorized.

9.2.3. Deployable units should consult plans for specific signals used at the deployed locations they support. For deployments to bare base locations, the communications unit must provide notification and warning systems.

9.2.4. Consider unique populations, such as the visually or hearing impaired, to ensure effective warning systems are in place to provide for their safety. Planners also consider the environment in which the system operates and ensure that all personnel can immediately hear or see status changes and take action. For example, voice warnings must be audible to personnel inside facilities and over background noise such as air conditioning units. Use visual warnings when audio signals interfere with operational security.

9.2.5. Use DOD-required individual building Mass Notification Systems (MNS) to disseminate EM information. MNS will be installed in most new and renovated buildings to meet DOD AT requirements. Comply with DOD Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, *DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings* and UFC 4-021-01, *Design and O&M: Mass Notification Systems*.

9.3. Installation Notification and Warning System (INWS). The INWS is a combination of methods using audible and visual signals, verbal messages, and electronic communication. Communication modes include sirens, horns, radio tone alerting, MNS, unaided voice systems, public and broadcast address systems, local area network messaging, telephone alert conferencing, pagers, television, radio, flags, signs, and other electronic or mechanical methods. See UFC 4-021-01 for details about warning standards.

9.3.1. CE and Communications Squadrons will design warning systems for operation throughout disaster conditions. The system must be redundant, hardened, or splinter-protected, and operate using both commercial and emergency power. Incorporate existing networks into this system.

9.3.2. The INWS must:

9.3.2.1. Provide installation-wide coverage of outdoor areas, indoor facilities, housing, and separated sites.

9.3.2.2. Reach off-base facilities that are controlled or owned by the installation to ensure coverage for personnel working or billeted in those areas.

9.3.2.3. Incorporate DOD-required MNS into the indoor coverage.

9.3.2.3.1. Design outdoor INWS voice signals to be intelligible to personnel.

9.3.2.3.2. Consider the use of directional-type loudspeakers to minimize the distortion caused by overlapping voice signals.

9.3.2.4. Incorporate systematic and coordinated standard to support the AFIMS, including protocols for:

9.3.2.4.1. Initial and follow-on emergency responder and senior leader incident notification.

9.3.2.4.2. Coordinated action for single or multiple incidents.

9.3.2.4.3. Initiation of pre-planned and incident-specific actions by units, teams and individuals, and off-base responders.

9.3.2.4.4. Alert, notification, and warning of 100 percent of units and personnel and units under installation responsibility.

9.3.2.4.5. Operating under differing FPCONs and Alarm Conditions.

9.3.2.4.6. Integration of crisis and consequence management functions.

9.3.2.5. Provide mechanisms for vertical and horizontal coordination, communications, and information sharing in response to threats or incidents.

9.3.3. Domestic locations must use installation notification and warning systems that comply with DHS, FEMA, and National Weather Service's Emergency Managers Weather Information Network and the Emergency Alerting System alerting methods, requirements, and capabilities. Off-base systems are the responsibility of the city or county EM office.

9.3.4. Foreign locations must use warning systems and signals that are compatible with local, host nation, or theater systems. Follow COCOM or DOS guidance when more than one notification and warning system may be applied or is in operation. Alert, notification, and warning methods must provide both overt and covert notification capability. Warning systems in foreign countries should broadcast voice messages in English and the predominant language of the local personnel working on base.

9.4. Installation Notification and Warning System (INWS) Responsibilities.

9.4.1. Installation Commander through the ICC. The Communications Squadron ensures installation, testing, activation, and maintenance are accomplished to ensure the

installation populace can be warned of impending or occurring events. The ICC is responsible to activate and the CE Operations Flight is responsible for testing and maintaining individual building MNS when designated as real property installed equipment (RPIE). The owner or user must test, maintain, and activate systems that are not designated RPIE.

9.4.2. The Installation Commander, incident commander, or other designated individual directs use of the system to ensure personnel safety.

9.4.3. Command post personnel will test the INWS daily and weekly. They will also ensure a procedure is in place to verify each INWS location is operational. The command post will maintain a record of the test results. The methodology to verify the INWS can be heard at all locations outdoors on base must be coordinated between the command post, Communications Squadron, and the CE Squadron. This must be a locally developed procedure due to the differences in INWS systems and base topography.

9.4.4. The Communications Squadron is responsible for coordinating new INWS requirements and tracking maintenance requirements on existing INWS components. The command post is responsible for identifying, reporting, and tracking INWS outages. The CE Operations Flight is responsible for maintaining existing power requirements. The Communications Squadron installs and maintains the INWS components that activate, generate, and transmit the INWS signal including speakers, sirens, and amplifiers. The CE Operations Flight installs and maintains individual building MNS when designated as RPIE.

9.4.5. Prescribed Forms.

DD Form 2325, *Radiological Response Capability Report*

AF Form 623, *OJT Record*

AF Form 1098, *Special Task Certification and Recurring Training*

AFTO Form 22, *Technical Order System Publication Improvement Report and Reply*

9.4.6. Adopted Forms.

None.

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Attachment 1

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA&E—Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives

ACC—Air Combat Command

ACCA—Aircrew Contamination Control Area

ACES—Automated Civil Engineer System

ACES-PR—Automated Civil Engineer System-Personnel and Readiness

ACS—Agile Combat Support

AEF—Air and Space Expeditionary Force

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AFAARS—Air Force After-Actions Reporting System

AFCA—Air Force Communications Agency

AFCAP—Air Force Contract Augmentation Program

AFCEE—Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

AFCESA—Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

AFCFM—Air Force Career Field Managers

AFDD—Air Force Doctrine Document

AFEP—Air Force Exercise Program

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFIOH—Air Force Institute for Operational Health

AFIMS—Air Force Incident Management System

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AFMOA—Air Force Medical Operations Agency

AFNSEP—Air Forces Northern National Security and Emergency Preparedness Directorate

AFOC—Air Force Operations Center

AFOSH—Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health

AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigations

AFOTEC—Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFRIMS—Air Force Records Information Management System

AFRL—Air Force Research Laboratory

AFS—Air Force Specialty

AFSC—Air Force Safety Center

AFSFC—Air Force Security Forces Center

AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command

AFSPC—Air Force Space Command

AFTO—Air Force Technical Order

AFVA—Air Force Visual Aid

AFWA—Air Force Weather Agency

AFWUS—Air Force-Wide UTC Availability and Tasking Summary

ALS—Aircrew Life Support

AMC—Air Mobility Command

ANG—Air National Guard

AOR—Area of Responsibility

APS—Aerial Port Squadron

ART—AEF Reporting Tool

AS—Allowance Standards

ASCC—Air Standardization Coordinating Committee

ASD (HD)—Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense

AT—Antiterrorism

ATP—Allied Tactical Publication

ATSO—Ability to Survive and Operate

BDO—Battle Dress Overgarment

BEDAL—Baseline Equipment Data Assessment List

BEPO—Base Emergency Preparedness Orientation

BW—Biological Warfare

C4—Command, Control, Communications, and Computer

C4I—Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence

CASRAR—Commander and Staff Radiological Accident Response Workshop

CAT—Crisis Action Team

CATM—Combat Arms Training and Maintenance

CB—Chemical Biological

CBD—Chemical Biological Defense

CBDP—Chemical, Biological Defense Plan

CBRN—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives

CBT—Computer-based Training

CbtWMD—Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction

CCA—Contamination Control Area

C-CBRN—Counter-Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

CCI—Controlled Cryptographic Items

C-CW—Counter-Chemical Warfare

CCS—Contamination Control Station

CCT—Contamination Control Team

CDC—Center for Disease Control

CDD—Capability Development Document

CDM—Chemical Downwind Message

CE—Civil Engineers

CEMP—Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

CerTest—Certification Test

CFETP—Career Field Education and Training Plan

CFM—Career Field Manager

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

CIP—Critical Infrastructure Protection

CMBCC—Consolidated Mobility Bag Control Center

COCOM—Combatant Commander

COLPRO—Collective Protection

CONOPS—Concept of Operations

CONUS—Continental United States

COP—Common Operating Picture

CPD—Capability Production Document

CPO—Chemical Protective Overgarment

CRAF—Civil Reserve Air Fleet

CS—Civil Support

CSAF—Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

CWDE—Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment

DAG—Data Authentication Group

DCI—Defense Counterinformation

DCO—Defense Coordinating Officer

DHS—Department of Homeland Security

DOD—Department of Defense

DODD—Department of Defense Directive

DODI—Department of Defense Instruction

DODM—Department of Defense Manual

DOE—Department of Energy

DOI—Department of Interior

DOJ—Department of Justice

DOS—Department of State

DOT—Department of Transportation

DRF—Disaster Response Force

DRU—Direct Reporting Unit

DSCA—Defense Support of Civil Authorities

DSWA—Defense Special Weapons School

DT—Developmental Test

DTRA—Defense Threat Reduction Agency

ECC—Emergency Communications Center

ECP—Entry Control Point

EOP—Emergency Operations Plan

EDM—Effective Downwind Message

EESOH-MIS—Enterprise Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health-Management Information System

EET—Exercise Evaluation Team

EFACC—Emergency Family Assistance Control Center

EM—Emergency Management

EMPB—Emergency Management Program Board

EMS—Emergency Medical Services

EMWG—Emergency Management Working Group

EOC—Emergency Operations Center

EOD—Explosive Ordnance Disposal

EOR—Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance

EPCRA—Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act

EPLO—Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer

ERO—Emergency Response Operations

ESF—Emergency Support Function

ESL—Equipment and Supply List

ESP—Expeditionary Support Plan

ETE—Education, Training, Exercise

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration

FAA/FNA—Functional Area Assessment and Functional Needs Analysis

FACC—Fire Alarm Communications Center

FAO—Functional Area Organization

FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation

FCC—Federal Coordinating Center

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency

FES—Fire Emergency Services

FM—Financial Management

FOA—Field Operating Agency

FP—Force Protection

FPSG—Force Protection Steering Group

FPCON—Force Protection Condition

FPEC—Force Protection Executive Council

FPWG—Force Protection Working Group

GCE—Ground Crew Ensemble

GSU—Geographically Separated Unit

HAT—Hazard Assessment Team

HAZMAT—Hazardous Materials

HD—Homeland Defense

HE—High Explosives

HSOC—Homeland Security Operations Center

HSPD—Homeland Security Presidential Directive

HTA—High Threat Area

I&KPT—Instructor and Key Personnel Training

IAW—In Accordance With

IBD—Integrated Base Defense

IC—Incident Commander

ICBM—Intercontinental Ballistic Missile

ICC—Installation Control Center

ICD—Initial Capabilities Document

ICS—Incident Command System

IED—Improvised Explosive Device

IG—Inspector General

ILSP—Integrated Logistics Support Plan

INWS—Installation Notification and Warning System

IPE—Individual Protective Equipment

IPPD—In-Place Patient Decontamination

IPT—Integrated Process Team

IRB—Initial Response Base

IRF—Initial Response Force

ISP—Installation Security Plan

JCIDS—Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

JDOMS—Joint Director of Military Support

JFC—Joint Force Commander

JIT—Just-In-Time

JNBCDB—Joint Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense Board

JP—Joint Publication

JPEO—Joint Program Executive Office

JRO—Joint Requirements Office

JSLC—Joint Senior Leaders Course

JTF-CS—Joint Task Force–Civil Support

JTF-HD—Joint Task Force–Homeland Defense

KPP—Key Performance Parameters

LE—Law Enforcement

LEPC—Local Emergency Planning Committee

LIMFAC—Limiting Factors

LMD—Logistics and Maintenance Demonstration

LMS—Learning Management System

LOGDEMO—Logistics Demonstration

LRS—Logistics Readiness Squadron

LTA—Low Threat Area

LUT—Limited User Test

MAA—Mutual Aid Agreement

MAJCOM—Major Command

MANPRINT—Manpower and Personnel Integration

MCRP—Medical Contingency Response Plan

MCC—Mobile Communication Center

MCS—Multiagency Coordination System

MDA—Milestone Decision Authority

MEDRED-C—Medical Report for Emergencies, Disasters, and Contingencies

MEFPAK—Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging

MEOC—Mobile Emergency Operations Center

MFM—MAJCOM Functional Manager

MFP—Materiel Fielding Plan

MICAS—Mobility Inventory Control and Accounting System

MNS—Mass Notification System

MOPP—Mission-Oriented Protective Posture

MRA—MEFPAK Responsible Agency

MTF—Medical Treatment Facility

MTA—Medium Threat Area

NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NBC—Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical

NDA—National Defense Area

NDMS—National Disaster Medical System

NEO—Noncombatant Evacuation Operations

NET—New Equipment Training

NFPA—National Fire Protection Association

NIMS—National Incident Management System

NIOSH—National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NORAD—North American Aerospace Defense Command

NRP—National Response Plan

OA—Operational Assessment

OAT—Operations Analysis Team

OCONUS—Outside the Continental United States

OCR—Office of Collateral Responsibility

OCS—Officer Candidate School

ODP—Office of Domestic Preparedness

OEH—Occupational and Environmental Health

OEHSA—Occupational and Environmental Health Site Assessments

O&M—Operations and Maintenance

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OPREP—Operational Status Reports

ORM—Operational Risk Management

OSD—Office of the Secretary of Defense

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OT&E—Operational Test and Evaluation

OT—Operational Test

OTA—Operational Test Agency

P-Code—Posturing Codes

PA—Public Affairs

PACAF—Pacific Air Forces

PAR—Post Attack Reconnaissance

PATS—Protection Assessment Test System

PBSA—Performance-Based Services Acquisition

PE—Program Element

PEM—Program Element Monitor

PHEO—Public Health Emergency Officer

PHO—Public Health Officer

PMD—Program Management Directive

POM—Program Objective Memorandum

PPBS—Planning Programming and Budgeting System

PPE—Personal Protective Equipment

PWG—Policy Working Group

QNFT—Quantitative Fit Test

RAC3—Radiological Accident Command, Control, and Coordination

RAM—Radioactive Material

RAP—Remedial Action Program

RD&A—Research, Development and Acquisition

RDS—Records Disposition Schedule

RETOPS—Radiological Emergency Team Operations

ROTA—Release Other Than Attack

RPIE—Real Property Installed Equipment

RST—Readiness Support Team

RSO—Radiation Safety Officer

RTF—Response Task Force

RTP—Readiness Training Package

SAM—Support Agreement Manager

SARA—Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SAV—Staff Assistance Visit

SECAF—Secretary of the Air Force

SECDEF—Secretary of Defense

SERC—State Emergency Response Commission

SF—Security Forces

SFS—Security Forces Squadron

SITREP—Situation Report

SJA—Staff Judge Advocate

SME—Subject Matter Expert

SMT—Shelter Management Team

SOF—Special Operations Forces

SOFA—Status-of-Forces Agreement

SORTS—Status of Resources and Training System

STANAG—Standardization Agreement (from NATO)

STRAP—System Training Plan

TDY—Temporary Duty

TEMP—Test and Evaluation Master Plan

TF—Task Force

TFA—Toxic Free Area

TIC—Toxic Industrial Chemical

TIM—Toxic Industrial Material

TQT—Task Qualification Training

TRL—Test Resource Plan

TTP—Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

TWG—Threat Working Group

U&TW—Utilization and Training Workshop

UCC—Unit Control Center

UFC—Unified Facilities Criteria

USAF—United States Air Force

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

USEUCOM—United States European Command

USNORTHCOM—United States Northern Command

USPACOM—United States Pacific Command

USSOCOM—United States Special Operations Command

UTA—Unit Training Assembly

UTC—Unit Type Code

UXO—Unexploded Ordnance

VBIED—Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices

WG—Working Group

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

WMP—War Mobilization Plan

WRM—War Reserve Materiels

WVA—Water Vulnerability Assessments

Terms

Air Force Career Field Managers (AFCFM)—Enlisted AFCFMs are typically CMSgts serving at Headquarters Air Force who are responsible for organizing and managing one or more enlisted career fields. Their responsibilities include establishing career field entry requirements, managing trained personnel requirements and manning, as well as developing and managing career-long training plans' requirements and programs.

Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program—The single, integrated Air Force program to coordinate and organize efforts to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the direct and indirect consequences of an emergency or attack. The primary missions

of the Air Force EM program are to (1) save lives, (2) minimize the loss or degradation of resources, and (3) continue, sustain, and restore combat and combat support operational capability in an all-hazards physical threat environment at Air Force installations worldwide. The ancillary missions of the Air Force EM program are to support homeland defense and civil support operations and to provide support to civil and host nation authorities IAW DOD directives and through the appropriate Combatant Command. The Air Force EM program is managed by the Office of The Civil Engineer, AF/A7C.

Air Force Incident Management System (AFIMS)—A methodology designed to incorporate the requirements of HSPD-5, the NIMS, the NRP, and OSD guidance while preserving the unique military requirements of the expeditionary Air Force. AFIMS provides the Air Force with an incident management system that is consistent with the single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management. AFIMS provides the Air Force with the coordinating structures, processes, and protocols required to integrate its specific authorities into the collective framework of Federal departments and agencies for action to include mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. It includes a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the incident command system, EOCs, incident command, training, identification and management of resources, qualification and certification, and the collection, tracking and reporting of incident information and incident resources. The AFIMS methodology is incorporated into current operating practices through revised instructions and manuals, training products, and exercise and evaluation tools.

Antiterrorism (AT)—Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military and civilian forces. See also AFI 10-245.

Area of Responsibility (AOR)—The geographical area associated with a COCOM within which a combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations.

Avoidance—Individual and/or unit measures taken by individuals or units to avoid or minimize CBRN attacks and reduce the effects of CBRN hazards.

Awareness—The continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react effectively.

Bare Base—A base having minimum essential facilities to house, sustain, and support operations to include, if required, a stabilized runway, taxiways, and aircraft parking areas. A bare base must have a source of water that can be made potable. Other requirements to operate under bare base conditions form a necessary part of the force package deployed to the bare base.

Biological Agent—A microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of material.

Biological Threat—A threat that consists of biological material planned to be deployed to produce casualties in personnel or animals or damage plants.

Biological Warfare (BW)—Voluntary use of living organisms or their toxic products with the intent of killing or harming persons, useful animals or plants.

Biological Weapon (BW)—An item of material that projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors.

CBRN—Operations that include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear, either individually or in combination. Collectively known as WMD, CBRN replaces — "NBC" when used in reference to operations or incidents limited to NBC-only issues. TIC/TIM and HAZMAT are considered part of the — "C" in —"CBRN".

CBRNE—Operations or incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives, either individually or in combination. — "CBRNE" is used anytime that reference is not being made to WMD operations or incidents.

CBRNE Environment—Condition of warfare in which an adversary possesses or uses chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive weapons, by-products, infrastructure, and associated delivery methods.

CBRNE Hazard—Those CBRNE elements that pose or could pose a hazard to individuals. CBRNE hazards include those created from accidental realizes, TIM (especially air and water poisons), biological pathogens, radioactive matter, and high-yield explosives. Also included are any hazards resulting from the deliberate employment of WMD during military operations.

CBRNE High Threat Area (HTA)—Friendly forces in these areas are at high risk for attack with CBRNE weapons by states and non-state actors, such as terrorists and criminals also known as transnationals. Potential adversaries within the region either possess or are likely to possess a substantial stockpile of CBRNE weapons and weapons systems and may have special operations forces capable of conducting sustained attacks on airbases. Actual or potential transnational threats exist during peacetime or wartime. Forces are within immediate strike range of adversary theater missiles, and CBRNE strikes using these weapons are assumed to be likely to occur. Air Force personnel and units in or deployed to these locations will be organized, trained, exercised, and equipped to survive CBRNE attacks and conduct sustained combat operations in CBRNE environments.

CBRNE Low Threat Area (LTA)—Friendly forces in these areas are at risk for attack with CBRNE weapons by transnationals. Actual or potential transnational threats exist during peacetime or wartime. Select personnel (see and) and other personnel identified in CEMP 10-2 are organized, trained, and equipped to continue critical missions and restore the primary mission. All other personnel in these locations are trained to survive attacks.

CBRNE Medium Threat Area (MTA)—Friendly forces in these areas are at medium risk for attack with CBRNE weapons by states and non-state actors, such as terrorists and criminals also known as transnationals. Potential adversaries within the region either possess or are likely to possess CBRNE weapons and weapons systems and may also have special operations forces capable of conducting limited attacks on airbases. Actual or potential transnational threats exist during peacetime or wartime. Forces may be within the extended range of adversary theater missiles, but it is assessed that CBRNE strikes using these weapons are less likely to occur. Air Force personnel and units in or deployed to these locations will be organized, trained, exercised, and equipped to survive CBRNE attacks and to conduct limited combat operations in CBRNE environments.

Chemical Agent—Any toxic chemical intended for use in military operations.

Chemical Operations—Employment of chemical agents to kill, injure, or incapacitate for a significant period of time, personnel or animals, and deny or hinder the use of areas, facilities or material; or defense against employment of chemical agents.

Chemical Warfare (CW)—All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating munitions or agents and the warning and protective measures associated with such offensive operations. Because riot control agents and herbicides are not considered chemical warfare agents, those two items will be referred to separately or under the broader term **—** "chemical", that will be used to include all types of chemical munitions or agents collectively.

Chemical Weapon (CW)—Together or separately, (a) a toxic chemical and its precursors, except when intended for a purpose not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention; (b) a munition or device specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those chemicals specified in (a) which would be released as a result of the employment of such munitions or devices; (c) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in (b).

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Operation—A collective term used only when referring to a combined chemical, biological, and radiological operation.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Incident—An emergency resulting from the deliberate or unintentional, release of nuclear, biological, radiological, or toxic or poisonous chemical materials, or the detonation of a high-yield explosive.

Civil Disturbance—Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order.

Cold Zone—This area contains the command post and such other support functions as are deemed necessary to control the incident. The zone encompassing the warm zone used to carry out all other support functions of the incident. Workers in the cold zone are not required to wear personal protective clothing because the zone is considered safe. The MEOC, the IC staging area, and the triage or treatment area are located within the cold zone.

Combating Terrorism—Actions, including AT (defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counterterrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism), taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum.

Command and Control (C2)—The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. C2 functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission.

Command Post (CP)—A unit or sub-unit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit or sub-unit's headquarters is often divided into echelons.

Commander's Senior Staff—A C2 function normally activated for a specific incident to oversee the mission operation of the installation. The Commander's Senior Staff is scalable to support the ICC and coordinate with the EOC. (Do not abbreviate as **—**"CSS".)

Common Operating Picture (COP)—A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command. A COP facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness.

Confirmatory Identification—The determination of a CBRNE material or pathogen's identity to the specificity and confidence required to meet all objectives of the incident recovery.

Consequence Management (CM)—Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and manage and mitigate problems resulting from disasters and catastrophes, including natural, manmade, or terrorist incidents.

Contamination—1. The deposit, absorption, or adsorption of radioactive material or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects, or in aerosolized clouds. 2. (DOD only) Food or water made unfit for consumption by humans or animals because of the presence of environmental chemicals, radioactive elements, bacteria, or organisms, the by-product of the growth of bacteria or organisms, the decomposing material (to include the food substance itself) or waste in the food or water.

Contamination Control Area—An area in which contaminated IPE is removed; people, equipment, and supplies are decontaminated to allow processing between a toxic environment and a toxic free area; the last area an individual can safely don IPE before moving into a contaminated area.

Contamination Control Station—An area specifically designated for allowing ingress and egress of personnel and equipment to or from the hazards area. The outer boundary of the CCS is the CCL, and the inner boundary is the line segment labeled the hot line.

Contingency—An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations, and equipment.

Contingency Operations Costs—These are the incremental costs that would not be incurred if the contingency operation were not being carried out.

Continuity of Operations (COOP)—The degree or state of being continuous in the conduct of functions, tasks, or duties necessary to accomplish a military action or mission in carrying out the national military strategy. It includes the functions and duties of the commander as well as the supporting functions and duties performed by the staff and others acting under the authority and direction of the commander.

Control Zones—The areas at a HAZMAT incident that are designated based upon safety and the degree of hazard.

Conventional Explosive Attack—Conventional explosives are compounds or mixtures (such as ammonium nitrate, TNT, or plastic explosives) that create blast and cause fragmentation when detonated. Military munitions and IEDs use conventional explosives. The vast majority of attacks involving conventional explosives are simply conventional explosive attacks. ―High-Yield "Explosive" (HYE), is a term used to further delineate conventional explosives and is defined by DOD as: any conventional [explosive] weapon or device that is capable of a high order of destruction or disruption and/or of being used in such a manner as to kill or injure large numbers of people. (HYE is the E in CBRNE.). "Note that HYE is similar to the term ―"WMD"– it refers to a weapon or device, and the method in which it is used so that it kills a large number of people. The key for HYE is how the device is constructed and employed. For purposes of planning protective measures, the CJCS (CJCSI 3435.01) further clarified HYE as a device or incident involving: (1) the use of a conventional explosive weapon in conjunction with a CBRN component or (2) the terrorist use of a conventional weapon or explosive device in such a manner to inflict a large number of casualties. Examples include a vehicle-borne IED parked

adjacent to a hospital, or an explosive device placed strategically on an aircraft. The term "explosive" or "conventional explosive" includes the term "HYE" unless specifically noted.

Conventional Weapon—A weapon that is not chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear.

Cordon—A physical barrier surrounding the incident scene where controls are established to preclude unauthorized entry.

Critical Infrastructures—Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety or any combination of those matters.

Decontamination—The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.

Decontamination Corridor—The area usually located within the warm zone where decontamination procedures take place. (Also known as the contamination reduction corridor.) (NFPA Standard 471).

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)—Refers to DOD support, including Federal military forces, DOD civilians and DOD contractor personnel, and DOD agencies and components, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities.

Deployment—1. In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle. 2. The movement of forces within operational areas. 3. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle. 4. The relocation of forces and material to desired operational areas. Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, inter-theater, and intra-theater movement legs, staging, and holding areas.

Detection—In CBRNE environments, the act of locating CBRNE hazards by use of CBRNE detectors or monitoring or survey teams.

Disaster Response Force (DRF)—The Air Force structure that responds to disasters or accidents, establishing C2 and supporting disaster operations.

Dispersal—Relocation of forces for the purpose of increasing survivability.

DOD Resources—Military and civilian personnel, including National Guard members and Reservists of the Military Services, and facilities, equipment, supplies, and services owned by, controlled by or under the jurisdiction of a DOD component.

Domestic Emergencies—Emergencies affecting the public welfare and occurring within the 50 States, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, US possessions, and territories or any political subdivision thereof, as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, civil disturbance, earthquake, fire, flood, or other public disasters or equivalent emergencies that endanger life and property or disrupt the usual process of government. The term domestic emergency includes any or all of the emergency conditions defined below:

a. Civil defense emergency. A domestic emergency disaster situation resulting from devastation created by an enemy attack and requiring emergency operations during and following that attack. It may be proclaimed by appropriate authority in anticipation of an

attack.

b. Civil disturbances. Riots, acts of violence, insurrections, unlawful obstructions or assemblages, or other disorders prejudicial to public law and order. The term civil disturbance includes all domestic conditions requiring or likely to require the use of Federal Armed Forces pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 15 of Title 10, USC.

c. Major disaster. Any flood, fire, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, or other catastrophe which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government under Public Law 606, 91st Congress (42 USC 58) to supplement the efforts and available resources of State and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

d. Natural disaster. All domestic emergencies except those created as a result of enemy attack or civil disturbance.

Emergency Decontamination—The physical process of immediately reducing contamination of individuals in potentially life-threatening situations with or without the formal establishment of a decontamination corridor. (NFPA 471) The EPA does not require runoff control when a process is used to save lives or reduce injury.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—For the purposes of AFIMS, the EOC is the C2 support elements that directs, monitors, and supports the installation's actions before, during, and after an incident. The EOC is activated and recalled as necessary by the Installation Commander. The EOC updates the ICC with ongoing incident status and seeks support through the ICC when on-scene requirements surpass the installation's inherent capability and the installation's cumulative capabilities acquired through MAAs. EOCs may also support MCS and joint information activities. According to the NRP, the EOC is defined as ―"The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support attack response and incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines such as fire, law enforcement, and medical services, by jurisdiction such as Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal, or by some combination there of".

***Emergency Responders**—The response element of a DRF that deploy to the accident scene after the First Responders to expand C2 and perform support functions. Emergency Responders include follow-on elements such as firefighters, law enforcement personnel, security personnel, and emergency medical technicians, as well as emergency management personnel, EOD personnel, physicians, nurses, medical treatment providers at medical treatment facilities, public health officers, bioenvironmental engineering personnel, and mortuary affairs personnel. Emergency Responders also include specialized teams such as the RST or SMT. Not all Emergency Responders are First Responders, but all First Responders are Emergency Responders. Emergency Responders are not assigned to additional duties that will conflict with their emergency duties. For the purposes of AFIMS, EOD personnel are considered Emergency Responders but not First Responders.

Emergency Support Function (ESF)—ESFs are groupings of capabilities into an organizational structure that provides the support, resources, program implementation, and

services that are most likely to be needed during an incident. ESFs also serve as the primary operational-level mechanism that provides support during an incident.

Evacuation—1. The process of moving any person who is wounded, injured, or ill to and/or between medical treatment facilities. 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, US or foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. 4. The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatants from a specific area by Department of State, DOD, or appropriate military commander. This refers to the movement from one area to another in the same or different countries. The evacuation is caused by unusual or emergency circumstances and applies equally to command or non-command sponsored family members.

Expeditionary Operation—An expeditionary operation is a military operation conducted by an armed force to accomplish a specific objective in a foreign country. The missions of military expeditions may vary widely. Examples of missions of military expeditions include providing humanitarian assistance in times of disaster or disruption; establishing and keeping peace in a foreign country; protecting US citizens or commerce abroad; retaliating for an act of aggression by a foreign political group; and destroying an enemy government by defeating its armed forces in combat.

Expeditionary Units—These designated units are formed to conduct a specific mission of limited duration in support of a combatant commander requirement. Because a standing wing, group, or squadron does not normally deploy intact, UTCs from multiple units are deployed to create an expeditionary unit.

Explosive Ordnance—All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket, and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges; demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and IEDs; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.

Facility—A real property entity consisting of one or more of the following: a building, a structure, a utility system, pavement, and underlying land.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—The Federal agency tasked to establish Federal policies for and coordinate civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, and assistance functions of Executive agencies.

First Receivers—Healthcare workers at a medical facility that may receive contaminated victims for treatment.

First Responders—The DRF elements that deploys immediately to the disaster scene to provide initial C2, to save lives, and to suppress and control hazards. Firefighters, law enforcement security personnel and key medical personnel provide the initial, immediate response to a CBRNE incident. All First Responders are Emergency Responders, but not all Emergency Responders are First Responders. First Responders are not assigned as augmentees or to additional duties that will conflict with their emergency duties.

Force Protection (FP)—Actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporate the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the joint force while degrading opportunities for the enemy. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease. Also called FP. (JP 1-02) [An integrated application of offensive and defensive actions that deter, detect, pre-empt, mitigate, or negate threats against or hazards to Air Force air and space operations and assets, based on an acceptable level of risk.] (Definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.). See also AFI 10-245.

Functional Area Analysis (FAA)—The FAA identifies the operational tasks, conditions, and standards needed to achieve military objectives. It uses the national strategies, the Family of Joint Future Concepts, UCP-assigned missions, CONOPS, joint tasks, the capabilities list (e.g., Universal Joint Task List), the anticipated range of broad capabilities that an adversary might employ and other sources as input. The FAA identifies the scenarios against which the capabilities and attributes will be assessed. Scenario sources include, but are not limited to, the Defense Planning Scenarios (DPS) published by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). The FAA produces a prioritized list of capabilities and tasks across all functional areas necessary to achieve the military objectives. The capabilities and their attributes should be traceable to the Family of Joint Future Concepts and any other supporting information used to develop the capabilities. These capabilities form the basis for integrated architectures and will be reviewed in the follow-on functional needs analysis (FNA).

Functional Needs Analysis (FNA)—The FNA assesses the ability of the current and programmed warfighting systems to deliver the capabilities the FAA identified under the full range of operating conditions and to the designated measures of effectiveness. Using the capabilities and tasks identified in the FAA as primary input, the FNA produces a list of capability gaps that require solutions and indicates the time frame in which those solutions are needed. It may also identify redundancies in capabilities that reflect inefficiencies. The FNA will also provide the relative priority of the gaps identified. The FNA serves to further define and refine the integrated architectures. The FNA must assess the entire range of doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities and policy, as an inherent part of defining capability needs.

Gross Decontamination—(Also known as Hasty or Expedient decontamination.) The start of the decontamination process during which the amount of surface contaminants is significantly reduced. This process typically includes as a minimum completely flushing with water and the removal of most or all of a person's clothing while continuing to flush. When warranted, decontamination soap or other products may be provided. The EPA does not require runoff control when this decontamination process is used to save lives or reduce injury.

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)—Any material that is flammable, corrosive, an oxidizing agent, explosive, toxic, poisonous, etiological, radioactive, nuclear, unduly magnetic, a chemical agent, biological research material, compressed gases, or any other material that, because of its quantity, properties, or packaging, may endanger life or property.

Hazardous Material Incident—A situation in which a hazardous material is or may be released into the environment.

High Threat Area (HTA)—See CBRNE High Threat Area.

High-Yield Explosive (HE)—Any conventional weapon or device that is capable of a high order of destruction or disruption or of being used to kill or injure large numbers of people.

Homeland Defense—The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President. The Department of Defense is responsible for homeland defense. Homeland defense includes missions such as domestic air defense. The Department recognizes that threats planned or inspired by — "external" actors may materialize internally. The reference to — "external threats" does not limit where or how attacks could be planned and executed. The Department is prepared to conduct homeland defense missions whenever the President, exercising his constitutional authority as Commander in Chief, authorizes military actions.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5)—A Presidential directive issued on February 28, 2003 and intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Homeland Security—Homeland security, as defined in the National Strategy for Homeland Security, is a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur. The Department of Defense contributes to homeland security through its military missions overseas, homeland defense, and support to civil authorities.

Host Nation (HN)—A nation that receives the forces or supplies of allied nations, coalition partners, or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory.

Hot Zone—The area immediately surrounding a HAZMAT incident, extending far enough to prevent adverse effects from HAZMAT releases to personnel outside the zone.

Identification—In CBRNE operations, the determination of which CBRNE material or pathogen is present.

Incident Commander (IC)—The command function is directed by the IC, who is the person in charge at the incident and who must be fully qualified to manage the response. Major responsibilities for the IC include: performing command activities, such as establishing command; protecting life and property; controlling personnel and equipment resources; maintaining accountability for responder and public safety, as well as for task accomplishment; and establishing and maintaining an effective liaison with outside agencies and organizations, including the EOC when it is activated.

Incident Command System (ICS)—ICS is the model tool for command, control, and coordination of a response and provides a means to coordinate the efforts of individual agencies as they work toward the common goal of stabilizing the incident and protecting life, property, and the environment. ICS uses principles that have been proven to improve efficiency and effectiveness in a business setting and applies the principles to emergency response.

Incident—An occurrence or event, natural or human caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, HAZMAT spills,

nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incidents of National Significance—An actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, or private-sector entities to save lives and minimize damage and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Individual Protection—Actions taken by individuals to survive and continue the mission under nuclear, biological, and chemical conditions.

Individual Protective Equipment (IPE)—In nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from biological and chemical hazards and some nuclear effects.

Initial Actions—The actions taken by those responders who are first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Detection—Procedures performed by emergency responders to determine the presence of HAZMAT. Initial detection is a field test using detection equipment to provide a reasonable basis for acceptance of the presence of hazards.

Initial Isolation Zone—This defines an area surrounding the incident in which persons may be exposed to dangerous upwind and life-threatening downwind concentrations of material.

Initial Response—Resources initially committed to an incident.

In-place Patient Decontamination (IPPD)—The capability at a medical treatment facility to decontaminate patients arriving at the facility with potential contamination from a CBRN incident.

Installation Commander—The individual responsible for all operations performed by an installation.

Installation Control Center (ICC)—The ICC directs actions supporting the installation's mission. As the focal point for base-wide notification and operation, the ICC receives and sends orders, information, and requests pertinent to the assigned task.

Joint Force—A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more military departments, operating under a single joint force commander.

Law Enforcement Agency—Any of a number of agencies (outside the DOD) chartered and empowered to enforce US laws in the following jurisdictions: the United States, a State or political subdivision of the United States, a territory or possession of the United States, or within the borders of a host nation.

Limiting Factor—A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently, impedes mission accomplishment. Illustrative examples are transportation network deficiencies, lack of in-place facilities, malpositioned forces or material, extreme climatic conditions, distance, transit or overflight rights, or political conditions.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)—A committee established by the State commission for each emergency planning district to plan and coordinate local emergency response actions.

Low Threat Area (LTA)—See CBRNE Low Threat Area.

Major Accident—An accident involving DOD materiel or DOD activities that is serious enough to warrant response by the installation DRF. It differs from the minor day-to-day emergencies and incidents that installation agencies typically handle.

Major Disaster—As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Mass Decontamination—(or, Mass Casualty Decontamination) The physical process of rapidly reducing or removing contaminants from multiple persons (victims and responders) in potentially life-threatening situations with or without the formal establishment of a decontamination corridor. The EPA does not require runoff control when this process is used to save lives or reduce injury.

Medium Threat Area (MTA)—See CBRNE Medium Threat Area.

Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP)—A flexible system of protection against nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination. This posture requires personnel to wear only that protective clothing and MOPP equipment appropriate to the threat level, work rate imposed by the mission, temperature, and humidity.

Mitigation—Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed IAW lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, flood plain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Monitoring—The process of sampling over time to identify changes in conditions.

Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA)—Written agreement between agencies, organizations, or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, or expertise in a specified manner. Reciprocal assistance by local government and an installation for emergency services under a prearranged plan. Mutual aid is synonymous with — "mutual assistance", — "outside aid", — "memorandums of understanding", — "memorandums of agreement", — "letters of agreement", — "cooperative assistant agreement", — "intergovernmental compacts", or other similar agreements, written or verbal, that constitute an agreed reciprocal assistance plan for sharing emergency services. MAAs between entities are an effective means to obtain resources and should be developed whenever possible. MAAs should be in writing, be reviewed by legal counsel, and be signed by a responsible official.

Mutual Support—That support which units render each other against any enemy because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy and their inherent capabilities.

National Defense Area (NDA)—An area established on non-Federal lands located within the United States, its possessions, or territories for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information or protecting DOD equipment or material. Establishment of an NDA temporarily places such non-Federal lands under the effective control of the DOD and results only from an emergency event. The senior DOD representative at the scene will define the boundary, mark it with a physical barrier, and post warning signs. The landowner's consent and cooperation will be obtained whenever possible; however, military necessity will dictate the final decision regarding location, shape, and size of the NDA.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)—The NDMS is an integrated Federal, State, local, and private sector medical response system for medical support during wartime or major United States domestic disasters. NDMS provides DOD with medical care resources from the civilian sector to back up the Veterans Administration and DOD medical contingency arrangement.

National Emergency—A condition declared by the President or Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them that authorize certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. Action to be taken may include partial, full, or total mobilization of national resources.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)—A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency coordination systems; training; identification, and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response System (NRS)—Pursuant to the National Contingency Plan, the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government for oil and hazardous substances spills and releases.

Natural Disaster—An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause.

Nuclear Weapon Accident—An unexpected event involving nuclear weapons or nuclear components that results in any of the following:

a. Accidental or unauthorized launching, firing, or use by US forces or US-supported allied forces of a nuclear-capable weapons system.
b. Nuclear detonation.
c. Non-nuclear detonation or burning of a nuclear weapon or radiological weapon component.
d. Radioactive contamination.
e. Seizure, theft, loss, or destruction of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component, including jettisoning.

f. Public hazard, actual or implied.

Passive Defense—Measures taken to reduce the probability of and to minimize the effects of damage caused by hostile action without the intention of taking the initiative. [To protect US, allied, and coalition forces against NBC effects, including measures to detect and identify NBC agents, individual and collective protection equipment, NBC medical response, vaccines for BW defense, and NBC decontamination capabilities.] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)—Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is equipment designed to protect individuals exposed to hazards from injury or illness in non-military-unique occupational environments where OSHA or applicable AFOSH standards apply, including emergency response to CBRNE incidents in the United States.

Point Detection—The use of detection equipment to evaluate suspicious material at a particular point.

Preparedness—The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Presumptive Identification—The tentative determination of a CBRNE material or pathogen's identity with sufficient specificity and confidence to make expedient, risk-based control decisions until confirmatory identification can be completed.

Prevention—Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Primary Federal Agency—A Federal department or agency with special expertise in a functional area that is designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to manage operations in a specific functional area.

Program Element (PE)—An element of the DOD defense program representing a combination of personnel, equipment, and facilities which together constitute a specific identifiable military capability or support activity.

Program Management Directive (PMD)—The official Air Force document used to direct acquisition responsibilities to the appropriate major commands, agencies, program executive office, or designated acquisition commander. All acquisition programs require PMDs. This defines an area DOWNWIND from the incident in which persons may become incapacitated and unable to take protective action or incur serious or irreversible health effects.

Public Health Emergency—An occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition caused by biological warfare or terrorism, epidemic or pandemic disease, or highly fatal

infection agent or biological toxin, that poses a substantial risk of a significant number of human casualties.

Public Health Emergency Officer (PHEO)—The PHEO will be a Medical Corps officer with experience in preventive medicine or emergency response such as the assigned Chief of Aerospace Medicine (SGP) or Chief of Medical Services (SGH). Every Installation Commander will designate, in writing, the installation PHEO and an alternate PHEO to provide EM recommendations (to include medical or public health recommendations) in response to public health emergencies.

Radiological Response Capabilities Listing—A listing of DOD and DOE installations, facilities, or activities with nuclear response and radiation detection capabilities.

Recovery—The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Regional Response Teams (RRT)—Regional counterparts to the National Response Team, the RRTs comprise regional representatives of the Federal agencies on the NRT and representatives of each State within the region. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response and provide coordination and advice to the Federal IC during response actions. Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Response Task Force (RTF)—A DOD response force appropriately staffed, trained, and equipped to coordinate actions necessary to control and recover from a radiological accident. The specific purpose of the RTF is to recover weapons and provide radiological accident assistance. RTFs are organized and maintained by those Combatant Commanders whose Component Commands have custody of nuclear weapons or radioactive nuclear weapon components. RTFs are not structured to respond to terrorist use of CBRNE or radiological dirty bombs. HQ ACC, HQ AFSPC, HQ USAFE and HQ PACAF maintain MAJCOM RTFs for specific roles and responsibilities. See , , , and

Safe Haven—1. Designated areas to which noncombatants of the United States Government's responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during a domestic or other valid emergency. 2. Temporary storage provided to DOE classified shipment transporters at DOD facilities to assure safety and security of nuclear material or nonnuclear classified material. Includes parking commercial vehicles containing Class A or B explosives.

Safe Parking—DOD and DOE agreement that covers the temporary storage of DOE shipments of transuranic waste material.

Sampling—The process of collecting a representative amount of gas, liquid, solid, or a characteristic of one of these, such as gamma or ph, to analyze.

Specialized Teams—The teams formed from the existing installation and unit personnel resources to support emergency response operations. For the purposes of this AFI, emergency response support teams that are part of the DRF include the RST, SMTs, CCTs, and PAR teams. Other teams that support emergency response, but have functional responsibilities beyond emergency response, are not considered part of the DRF. Examples of such teams are Search and Recovery or Crash Recovery.

Standardization Agreement (STANAG)—The record of an agreement among several or all of the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies and stores, and operational, logistic and administrative procedures. National acceptance of a NATO allied publication issued by the Military Agency for Standardization may be recorded as a STANAG.

Status-of-Forces Agreement (SOFA)—An agreement which defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Agreements delineating the status of visiting military forces may be bilateral or multilateral. Provisions pertaining to the status of visiting forces may be set forth in a separate agreement or they may form a part of a more comprehensive agreement. These provisions describe how the authorities of a visiting force may control members of that force and the amenability of the force or its members to the local law or to the authority of local officials. To the extent that agreements delineate matters affecting the relations between a military force and civilian authorities and population, they may be considered as civil affairs agreements.

Straight-line Wind—Generally, any wind that is not associated with rotation, used mainly to differentiate them from tornadic winds. The National Weather Service defines a strong straight-line wind as a wind of 50 knots or higher. Also called a derecho.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)—This law required, among other things, the local emergency response planning efforts in every State through its Title III — "Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act" of SARA.

Technical Decontamination—(also known as thorough or nine-step process decontamination) The physical or chemical process of deliberate decontamination to achieve a thorough cleansing and removal of contaminants from personnel and equipment. Unlike decontamination, EPA requires run-off control for this type of process.

Threat—An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC)—Any chemicals manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes. For example: pesticides, petrochemicals, fertilizers, corrosives, or poisons.

Toxic Industrial Materials (TIM)—All toxic industrial materials (TIMs) manufactured, stored, transported, used in industrial or commercial processes. It includes toxic industrial chemicals, toxic industrial radiologicals, and toxic industrial biologicals. TIMs produce toxic impacts to personnel, materials, and infrastructure.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)—Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action and then fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material, and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause.

Vulnerability Assessment—A DOD, command or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability to terrorist attack of an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site. Identifies areas of improvement to withstand, mitigate, or deter acts of violence or terrorism.

Vulnerability—a. The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight diminished. b. The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (manmade) hostile environment. c. In information operations, a weakness in information system security design, procedures, implementation, or internal controls that could be exploited to gain unauthorized access to information systems.

Warm Zone—The area where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support take place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination.

Water Vulnerability Assessment (WVA)—A method that provides a tool to understand the risk of operations and pinpoint areas where security improvements might reduce risk. The assessments focus on the effectiveness of existing countermeasures, mitigation, and recovery capabilities.

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)—Weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. WMD can be high explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical, and radiological weapons, but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon.

WMD Civil Support Team (or National Guard Civil Support Team)—DOD has maintained full-time Guard forces in Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams that are dedicated to homeland security missions. These teams are comprised of 22 full-time personnel and are maintained at the highest readiness levels and can respond rapidly to support civil authorities in an event involving a weapon of mass destruction. Their role is to assist local officials in determining the nature of the attack, provide medical and technical advice and help to identify follow-on Federal and State assets that might be needed. Congress has authorized at least one team for each State and territory. These teams are Federally funded and trained but perform their mission under the command and control of the State governor.

Attachment 2

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESF)

A2.1. ESFs are groupings of capabilities that provides the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed during emergency response. ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism that provides support during an incident. These ESFs are modified from the NIMS/NRP construct to implement AFIMS. AFIMS specifies that all phases of incident management will be the same regardless of the type of incident; therefore, no unique wartime ESFs exist. See **Table A2.1.** Emergency Support Functions – Scope, Offices of Primary Responsibility (OPR) and Offices of Collateral Responsibility (OCR).

A2.2. Each ESF has an OPR and one or more OCRs. The OPR for each ESF is identified on the basis of authorities, resources, and capabilities. The OCRs provide additional capabilities within each ESF. More detailed guidance will be contained in AFMAN 10-2502 (currently in draft coordination). Depending upon the scope and magnitude of the incident, the ICC and EOC activate the appropriate ESFs to mobilize assets and deploy resources to support the incident. ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities. OPRs and OCRs should use the requirements of this AFI and the CEMP 10-2 to carry out their responsibilities. OPRs are not functionally responsible for all specified ESF tasks, but will coordinate the efforts of the OCRs in support of any given activity within the scope of that ESF.

Table A2.1. Emergency Support Functions–Scope, Offices of Primary Responsibilities (OPR) and Offices of Collateral Responsibility (OCR).

ESF	SCOPE	OPR	OCR
1-Transportation	- Federal and civil transportation support - Transportation safety - Restoration or recovery of transportation infrastructure - Movement restrictions - Damage and impact assessment - Convoy operations	- Logistics Readiness Squadron	- Aerial Port Squadron - Bioenvironmental Engineer - Civil Engineer Squadron - Contracting - Judge Advocate - Security Forces

ESF	SCOPE	OPR	OCR
2-Communications	- Coordination with telecom industry - Restoration or repair of telecom infrastructure - Protection, restoration, and sustainment of cyber and information technology resources - Oversight of communications procedures, equipment, and capabilities	- Communications Squadron	- Civil Engineer Squadron - Office of Special Investigations - Operations Support Squadron
3-Public Works and Engineering	- Infrastructure protection and emergency repair - Infrastructure restoration - Engineering services, construction management - Critical infrastructure liaison - Minimum operating strip selection - Coordination of contaminated waste disposal procedures - Coordination of airfield, facility and area	- Civil Engineer Squadron	- Bioenvironmental Engineer - Communications Squadron - Logistics Readiness Squadron - Operations Support Squadron - Safety
4-Fire Fighting	- Fire fighting activities - Resource support to rural and urban fire fighting operations	- Civil Engineer Squadron/Fire Emergency Services	

ESF	SCOPE	OPR	OCR
5-Emergency Management	- CBRNE defense Operations (CBRNE Control Center) - Coordination of incident management efforts - EOD incident response activities - Issuance of mission assignments - Resource and human capital - Incident action planning - Financial management - Common Operating Picture - Coordination of Contamination Control Area and Contamination Control Station setup and operations - Coordination of decontamination operations in wartime - Coordination of pre-, trans-, and post-attack actions	- Civil Engineer Squadron/ Readiness and Emergency Management Flight	- Command Post - Communications Squadron - Financial Management - Judge Advocate - Medical Group - Mission Support Squadron - Operations Support Squadron - Plans and Programs - Public Affairs - Safety - Security Forces
6-Mass Care, Housing and Human Services	- Mass care - Disaster housing (shelter management) - Human services	- Services	- Chaplain - Civil Engineer Squadron - Contracting - Judge Advocate - Medical Group
7-Resource Support	- Contracting support - Facility space requirements - Office equipment and supplies	- Logistics Readiness Squadron	- Civil Engineer Squadron - Contracting - Financial Management - Maintenance Control - Mission Support

ESF	SCOPE	OPR	OCR
8-Public Health and Medical Services	- Public Health - Medical (primary care/EMS/inpatient) - Mental Health Services - Mortuary Services - IPPD - Occupational and Environmental Health - NDMS - Coordination of	- Medical Group	- Chaplain - Civil Engineer Squadron - Mission Support Squadron - Safety - Services
9-Urban Search and Rescue	- Life saving assistance - Urban Search and Rescue	- Civil Engineer Squadron	- Contracting - Medical Group - Mission Support Squadron - Operations Support Squadron
10-Oil and HAZMAT Response	- HAZMAT response - CBRNE response - CBRN response - Spill response - Environmental safety and long- and short-term cleanup - Coordination of decontamination operations in peacetime	- Civil Engineer Squadron	- Aerial Port Squadron - Contracting - Logistics Readiness Squadron - Maintenance Group - Medical Group - Safety - Security Forces
11-Agriculture and Natural Resources	- Nutrition assistance - Animal and plant disease or pest response - Food safety and security - Natural and cultural resources and historic properties, protection and restoration - Safety, well-being, and	- Medical Group	- Civil Engineer Squadron - Services - Security Forces

ESF	SCOPE	OPR	OCR
12-Energy	- Energy infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration - Energy industry utilities coordination - Energy forecast	- Civil Engineer Squadron	- Contracting - Financial Management - Logistics Readiness Squadron
13-Public Safety and Security	- Facility and resource security (integrated base defense) - Security planning and technical and resource assistance - Public safety and security support - Support to access, traffic and crowd control - Crime scene security	- Security Forces	- Civil Engineer Squadron - Judge Advocate - Office of Special Investigations - Safety
14-Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation	- Social and economic community impact assessment - Long-term community recovery assistance - Mitigation analysis and program implementation	- Civil Engineer Squadron	- Contracting - Financial Management - Judge Advocate - Medical Group - Mission Support Squadron - Services
15-External Affairs	- Emergency public information and protective action guidance - Media and community relations - Congressional and international affairs - Tribal and insular affairs	- Public Affairs	- Judge Advocate - Mission Support Squadron - Medical Group

Table A2.2. (DELETED) .

Attachment 3

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVE (CBRNE) INCIDENT SITE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This attachment provides specific functional responsibilities for an integrated CBRNE Response Program. These roles and responsibilities apply to terrorist use of CBRNE, CBRNE attack, peacetime incidents involving CBRN, and naturally occurring disease outbreaks.

Table A3.1. Assumptions.

1.	"CBRNE Incident" includes the full spectrum of hazards, from industrial accidents to terrorist and enemy combatant attacks. In the early stages of CBRN incidents, the type of incident--accident, terrorist attack, or enemy combatant attack--may be unknown.
2.	Roles and responsibilities listed in this attachment apply to terrorist use of WMD, CBRNE attack, and peacetime incidents involving CBRNE.
3.	Home station and expeditionary roles, responsibilities, and basic capabilities should be seamless whenever possible to maximize proficiency in the CBRN response mission.
4.	First Responders and Emergency Responders need HAZMAT training and certification commensurate with their roles and responsibilities to comply with domestic requirements. These requirements are outlined in **Chapter 6**, **Attachment 5** and **Attachment 6**.
5.	Training and equipment gaps between current capabilities and capabilities outlined in this instruction will be identified to MAJCOMs for oversight and resolution.
6.	The CE Environmental Officer is OPR for HAZMAT cleanup and site restoration operations in CBRN hazard environments. Incident site control will not be transferred to cleanup and restoration operations until adequate capability is in place for safe and healthy operations.
7.	Roles and responsibilities outlined in the following tables represent tasks performed in support of the IC through any designated OPR agency.
8.	All responders will be trained that a CBRN incident site may be a crime scene. Scene preservation, evidence handling, and chain of custody procedures will be included in training, evaluation, planning, response, and recovery.
9.	There is no single OPR for monitoring operations.

Table A3.2. Bioenvironmental Engineer.

NOTE: Activities listed are for health risk assessment.

1.	Incident Command (IC)	May assume IC for recovery operations where health risk assessment is the primary mission.
		Supports IC throughout a CBRN event.
2.	Detection	Supports planning for deployment of detection network.
		Supports CE Readiness with active and passive CBRN detection when additional manpower or equipment is required or as requested.

		Supports contamination footprint definition and hazard location when additional manpower or equipment is required or requested.
3.	Identification	Conducts planning, sampling, and analysis operations to identify CBRN materials and pathogens in support of health risk assessment and health hazard control, but not for risk assessment.
		Performs presumptive CBRN agent identification.
4.	Quantify (Hazard Concentrations)	Quantifies CBRN materials, pathogens, and hazardous conditions to support health risk assessment and health hazard control.
5.	Monitoring	Conducts active and passive monitoring to determine contamination extent, hazard conditions changes and personnel dose estimates to support health risk assessment and health hazard control.
6.	Decontamination	Supports decontamination planning through health risk assessment of procedures.
		Provides real-time monitoring if assets are available.
7.	Sampling	Collects samples from an incident site including packaging, preserving, and transporting to support health risk assessment and health hazard control with CE Readiness assistance.
8.	Hazardous Waste Collection and Removal	Supports CE in waste disposal through health risk assessment and health hazard control to maximize force health protection.
9.	PPE Determination	Conducts PPE determination.
		Evaluates and certifies PPE planned for use in any HAZMAT operation.
		Advises IC or safety officer on appropriate PPE for incident operations based on health risk assessment and operational risk management (ORM).
10.	IPE Determination	Provides health risk assessment to support MOPP reduction.
		Collaborates with CE Readiness before providing recommendation to command authority.
11.	Downwind Hazard Areas Determination	Provides sampling, identification, and quantification input to hazard models.
12.	Evacuation Plans Development	Supports evacuation plan development and provides risk-based control recommendations.

Table A3.3. CE Readiness.

NOTE: Activities listed are for operational risk assessment.

1.	Incident Command (IC)	Supports IC with technical advice and response team management.
2.	Detection	Conducts CBRN detection planning and establishes threat detection grid.

		Performs active and passive CBRN detection via established detection tools and networks, such as M8, DFUs, M22, or Portal Shield.
		Defines initial contamination footprint to include declaring CCA and CCS areas contamination-free.
		Establishes initial hazard perimeter.
3.	Identification	Performs initial CBRN identification as part of initial detection operations.
		Conducts planning, sampling, and analysis to identify CBRN materials in support of operational risk assessment.
4.	Quantify (Hazard Concentrations)	Gathers CBRN hazard concentration data and establishes COP.
		Provides CBRN hazard concentration readings from chemical detectors to BE for health risk assessments.
5.	Monitoring	Leads active and passive monitoring to shape hazard footprints and conducts hazard monitoring in CCA and CCS.
6.	Decontamination	OPR for CCA and CCS operations.
		Advises decontamination teams on CBRN decontamination after attack.
		Supports HAZMAT decontamination operations.
7.	Sampling	Supports BE in collection of the sample from an incident site including packaging, preserving, and transporting.
8.	Hazardous Waste Collection and Removal	Supports CE in development of the chemical warfare agent section of the hazardous waste collection and disposal plan.
9.	PPE Determination	No specified role in determining PPE.
10.	IPE Determination	Advises on MOPP decisions.
11.	Downwind Hazard Areas Determination	Plans and executes hazard modeling, plotting, and reporting.
		Establishes CBRN Warning and Reporting network.
		Provides isolation zones, hazard areas plotting, responder safe routes, protective action zones, and split MOPP zone status.
		Directs CBRN reconnaissance and coordinates bioenvironmental teams to appropriate downwind hazard areas.
12.	Evacuation Plans Development	Coordinates evacuation planning.

Table A3.4. Emergency Medical Services.

1.	Incident Command (IC)	Establishes IC if first on scene at a CBRN event.
		Relinquishes IC to more appropriately trained and experienced responder upon arrival and proper debrief.

		Retains IC for operations primarily involving patient care.
		Supports IC throughout a CBRN event.
2.	Detection	Provides observation data to enhance detection.
3.	Identification	Provides scene and patient observations to support identification.
4.	Quantify (Hazard Concentrations)	No specified role in quantification.
5.	Monitoring	No specified role in monitoring.
6.	Decontamination	No specified role in decontamination.
7.	Sampling	Medical personnel may collect biological clinical samples from casualties.
8.	Hazardous Waste Collection and Removal	No specified role in hazardous waste.
9.	PPE Determination	No specified role in determining PPE.
10.	IPE Determination	No specified role in IPE determination.
11.	Downwind Hazard Areas Determination	No specified role in downwind hazard area determination.
12.	Evacuation Plans Development	No specified role in plan development.

Table A3.5. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD).

1.	Incident Command (IC)	Supports IC with technical advice and EOD response team management.
2.	Detection	Performs initial on-site detection and point detection at the assumed source for known CBRN materials during IED, suspect package, bomb threat and munitions responses when CBRN hazards are indicated. CE Readiness will perform any follow-on support for CBRN detection necessary after explosive hazard is negated.
3.	Identification	Provides scene observations and information to support identification.
		Performs initial on-site presumptive identification of suspected CBRN materials during IED, suspect package, bomb threat and munitions responses when CBRN hazards are indicated.
4.	Quantify (Hazard Concentrations)	Provides CBRN hazard concentration readings to BE for use in health risk assessments.
5.	Monitoring	No specified role in monitoring.
6.	Decontamination	May perform gross decontamination on munitions and IED after safed and leak sealed.
		Will not perform technical decontamination.

7.	Sampling	No specified role in sample collection; however, may assist in minimizing exposure and spread of contamination.
8.	Hazardous Waste Collection and Removal	No specified role in hazardous waste.
9.	PPE Determination	Collaborates with appropriate authorities to determine explosive versus CBRN ORM PPE determinations.
10.	IPE Determination	Collaborates with appropriate authorities to determine explosive versus CBRN ORM IPE determinations.
11.	Downwind Hazard Areas Determination	Performs rudimentary plotting only when other agencies are unavailable.
12.	Evacuation Plans Development	Provides explosive expertise in fragmentation and blast withdrawal distances as required.

Table A3.6. Public Health Emergency Officer (PHEO).

1.	Incident Command (IC)	May assume IC for pandemic, epidemic, or public health emergencies.
2.	Detection	Ascertain the existence of cases suggesting a public health emergency.
3.	Identification	Collaborate with Public Health to develop a case definition of the outbreak.
4.	Quantify (Hazard Concentrations)	Investigate all public health emergency cases for sources of infection.
5.	Monitoring	Define the distribution of the illness or health condition.
6.	Decontamination	Direct the decontamination of any facility or material contributing to a public health emergency.
7.	Sampling	No specified role in sampling.
8.	Hazardous Waste Collection and Removal	Coordinate to ensure the safe disposal of remains to prevent the spread of disease.
9.	PPE Determination	No specified role in PPE determination.
10.	IPE Determination	No specified role in IPE determination.
11.	Downwind Hazard Areas Determination	No specified role in downwind hazard areas determination.
12.	Evacuation Plans Development	No specified role in evacuation plans development

Table A3.7. Fire Emergency Services (FES).

13.	Incident Command (IC)	Establishes IC once on scene.

		If incident is not Fire- or HAZMAT-specific, FES supports other agencies.
14.	Detection	Performs initial detection for radiation, combustibility, O2, pH, H2S, CO, VOCs (when CE Readiness and BE are not immediately available) to determine initial PPE levels for first responder personnel and to determine initial protective actions.
15.	Identification	Supports initial CBRN identification (when CE Readiness and BE are not immediately available).
16.	Quantify (Hazard Concentrations)	Provides CBRN hazard concentration readings from direct reading instruments to BE for use in health risk assessments.
17.	Monitoring	Determines hazardous exposure levels for first responders and initial public protection actions for chemical and radiological hazards when CE Readiness and BE are not immediately available.
18.	Decontamination	Provides incident emergency, gross, technical, and mass decontamination at home station and in non-attack CBRN expeditionary responses until BE and CE Readiness respond to complete their tasks as listed in **Table A3.2.** and **Table A3.3.**
19.	Sampling	Provides samples collected at initial entry to BE.
20.	Hazardous Waste Collection and Removal	No specified role in hazardous waste.
21.	PPE Determination	Provides initial PPE determination for first responder personnel to limit hazardous exposure levels.
22.	IPE Determination	No specified role in IPE determination.
23.	Downwind Hazard Areas Determination	Provides initial downwind hazards or toxic corridors for responder safe routes; establishes initial isolation and protective action zones.
24.	Evacuation Plans Development	Establishes control zones and downwind distances for decisions with sheltering in place or evacuation by IC during initial phase of the incident.

Table A3.8. Security Forces.

1.	Incident Command (IC)	Establishes IC if first on scene to a CBRN event.
		Relinquishes IC to on scene senior fire official after proper debrief.
		Retains IC for incidents involving primarily security and law enforcement operations.
		Supports IC throughout a CBRN event.
2.	Detection	Provides observation data to enhance detection. Observation includes monitoring radiation equipment placed at installation entry points (such as commercial vehicle gate inspection points).

3.	Identification	Provides scene observations and information to support identification.
4.	Quantify (Hazard Concentrations)	No specified role in quantification.
5.	Monitoring	No specified role in monitoring.
6.	Decontamination	No specified role in decontamination.
7.	Sampling	No specified role in sample collection.
8.	Hazardous Waste Collection and Removal	Provides oversight of perimeter security and site entry until released by appropriate authority.
9.	PPE Determination	No specified role in determining PPE.
10.	IPE Determination	No specified role in IPE determination.
11.	Downwind Hazard Areas Determination	No specified role in downwind hazard area determination.
12.	Evacuation Plans Development	Supports evacuation plan development and provides information to the Installation Commander on Security Forces capabilities to implement evacuation.

Attachment 4

INSTALLATION FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT.

This attachment provides general functional responsibilities for an integrated Air Force EM program. See the specific functional publications for more details.

Table A4.1. Aerospace Medicine.

1.	Provide medical support for the installation operational mission.
2.	Collaborate with base operations and mobility planners to incorporate preventive medicine activities into the war mobilization plan.
3.	Emphasize health maintenance and health management programs for early detection of a biological attack.
4.	If first on scene to a CBRNE event, establishes ICS. May retain Incident Command (IC) for operations primarily involving patient care. Will relinquish IC to appropriate official such as FES or SF if multiple agencies are involved in events involving more than patient care.
5.	Supports IC throughout a CBRNE event.
6.	Provides data to enhance detection.
7.	Provides scene and patient observations to support identification.
8.	Supports CBRN monitoring by providing data as requested.

Table A4.2. Aerial Port Squadron.

1.	Serves as OCR for the Transportation ESF (ESF 1).
2.	Serves as OCR for the Oil and HAZMAT Response ESF (ESF 10).

Table A4.3. Aircraft and Missile Maintenance.

1.	Develops procedures to disperse and protect aircraft, munitions, and support equipment when directed.
2.	Provides prioritized comprehensive plans to evacuate aircraft and equipment.
3.	Serves as the OPR for aircraft, support equipment, and munitions equipment contamination control. Provides contamination control capability for aircraft, missiles, support equipment, and munitions equipment for nuclear weapons accident response and natural disaster response.
4.	Trains personnel to maintain a contamination control capability, including ability to identify contamination, to decontaminate aircraft and aerospace ground equipment within their capabilities and to mark contaminated areas as appropriate.
5.	Provides wreckage removal teams and equipment.

Table A4.4. Aircrew Life Support.

1.	Maintains a deployable aircrew contamination control area (ACCA) capability.

2.	Plans, trains, and equips aircrews for deployment locations susceptible to Aircrew Chemical Defense operations. Implements aircrew processing.
3.	Before deployment, learns processing procedures, capabilities, and other operational aspects of deployment location COLPRO systems.
4.	Supervises ACCA during passive defense operations. Co-locates the ACCA operations with base populace CCA operations if possible.
5.	Uses logistics, security, chemical detection, hazard predictions, and site selection to improve aircrew processing.
6.	Initiates ECP identification system to identify personnel, vehicles, and equipment entering or leaving a CBRNE environment.

Table A4.5. Airfield Management.

1.	Coordinates contingency operations that affect airfield or airdrome flight operations.

Table A4.6. Antiterrorism Officer.

1.	Ensures AT program direction and guidance are included in operations orders, plans, directives, support agreements, and other installation planning documents.
2.	Integrates AT procedures into the installation Air Force EM program.
3.	Reviews MAAs with functional experts, at a minimum annually. Assesses MAA adequacy to ensure the installation can respond to terrorist threats or attacks.
4.	Organizes and conducts installation vulnerability assessments with functional experts IAW AFI 10-245 and DOD AT requirements.
5.	Organizes the installation FPWG, analyzes and tracks installation vulnerabilities and coordinates vulnerability mitigation measures.
6.	Participates in the TWG along with personnel from AFOSI, IN, SF, and CE.

Table A4.7. Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight.

1.	Retrieves, uses, exploits, and drives compilation of intelligence on occupational and environmental health (OEH) hazards with potential for causing incidents requiring emergency response within the theater, local area, and installation.
2.	Evaluates relative OEH risks related to potential operating locations to assist in site selection process and minimize risk of incidents requiring emergency response.
3.	Collects information on OEH hazards with potential for causing incidents requiring emergency response within the theater, local area, and installation.
4.	Executes vulnerability assessments (such as water or CBRN) and recommends prioritized measures to the Force Protection Working Group to reduce risk through vulnerability reduction or consequence reduction.

5.	Evaluates OEH risks and recommends control options for hazardous material procurement, storage, use, and disposal on the installation to reduce risk of incidents requiring emergency response.
6.	Trains and evaluates Airmen ability to achieve proper protective mask and respirator fit (QNFT) to prevent deployment or response of inadequately protected personnel.
7.	Develops background hazard information for emergency response situational awareness through Occupational and Environmental Health Site Assessments (OEHSA).
8.	Educates installation emergency responders on OEH risks and appropriate control options IAW requirements of the Occupational and Environmental Health Program.
9.	Evaluates and certifies emergency responder personal protective equipment.
10.	Evaluates, approves, and monitors drinking water to identify conditions requiring emergency response actions.
11.	Assesses the potential OEH effects of directed energy, CBRNE, non-lethal, and thermobaric weapons.
12.	Provides the Threat Working Group OEH risk consultation for establishing appropriate force protection conditions and measures.
13.	Establishes pre-coordinated procedures for laboratory analysis of CBRN incident samples.
14.	Responds to incident sites to provide the Incident Commander OEH risk assessment and control consultation for emergency responders and affected populations.
15.	Leads and executes incident site sampling, identification, and quantification of OEH hazards.
16.	Provides input to hazard models and uses model output to support OEH risk assessment processes.
17.	Provides health risk assessment and control recommendations to the Installation Commander in coordination with the CBRNE Control Center.
18.	Provides exposure and contamination control recommendations for sheltered populations.
19.	Captures OEH hazard exposure information from emergency response activities for inclusion in the service members' longitudinal exposure record.
20.	Advises commanders on long-term OEH risks of recovery operations and recommends control options.
21.	Supports EOC operations in multiple ESFs when needed as a Medical Group subject matter expert.

Table A4.8. CE - Commander

1.	Implements the installation EM program.
2.	Participates in installation threat and vulnerability assessments with the AFOSI, SF, and the TWG IAW AFI 10-245, *Air Force Antiterrorism (AT) Standards*.
3.	Implements construction standards IAW *UFC 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings* to maximize FP and mitigation while minimizing vulnerability.

4.	Determines shelter requirements based upon the threat. Identifies shelters, determines shelter capacities, and lists shelters in the CE Contingency Response Plan or the CEMP 10-2.
5.	Identifies resource dispersal sites. Provides dispersal information in the CE Contingency Response Plan.
6.	Assesses vulnerabilities, with SF and the installation Antiterrorism Officer, to the installation's operational capability to operate in a terrorist CBRNE environment.
7.	Directs CE response elements and integrates them into the installation's EM program.
8.	Provides a contamination control capability for buildings, roads, and areas for response to nuclear weapons accidents and natural disasters.
9.	Assists communications personnel to install the INWS.
10.	Executes the EPCRA program IAW Air Force guidance.
11.	Assigns the Environmental Flight as OPR for: - EPCRA, Sections 301-304 and 311-313. - The Pollution Prevention Act.
12.	Provides and maintains potable water, electrical, and sanitary sewage capabilities for aircrew life support facilities and ACCA locations.
13.	Appoints, in writing, an installation representative to the LEPC.
14.	Serves as OPR for the Public Works and Engineering ESF (ESF 3).
15.	Serves as OPR for the Urban Search and Rescue ESF (ESF 9).
16.	Serves as OPR for the Oil and HAZMAT Response ESF (ESF 10).
17.	Serves as OPR for the Energy ESF (ESF 12).
18.	Serves as OPR for the Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation ESF (ESF 14).
19.	Serves as OCR for the Transportation ESF (ESF 1).
20.	Serves as OCR for the Communications ESF (ESF 2).
21.	Serves as OCR for the Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services ESF (ESF 6).
22.	Serves as OCR for the Resource Support ESF (ESF 7).
23.	Serves as OCR for the Agriculture and Natural Resources ESF (ESF 11).
24.	Serves as OCR for the Public Safety and Security ESF (ESF 13).

Table A4.9. CE - Environmental Flight/Officer/Environmental Management.

1.	Prepares and submits environmental release reports to State, Federal, and host nation agencies as required by law or host nation agreement.
2.	Ensures compliance with State and local HAZMAT emergency planning and response requirements.

3.	Serves as OPR for: - EPCRA, Sections 301-304 and 311-313. - The Pollution Prevention Act. For example, provides information for the LEPC and SERC.
4.	Reviews installation emergency response plans and advises on compliance with State and local HAZMAT emergency planning and response requirements.
5.	Develops and coordinates storm water pollution prevention and integrated HAZMAT plans in installation CEMP 10-2.
6.	Develops HAZMAT response checklists for CEMP 10-2.
7.	Collects, prepares, transports, and manages results for environmental compliance samples sent to approved testing laboratories.
8.	Coordinates collection, management, sampling, and disposal of hazardous waste IAW State, Federal, and host nation requirements.
9.	Advises the IC or EOC director on environmental impacts from HAZMAT incidents or emergency operations and recommends environmental impact prevention and control strategies.

Table A4.10. CE – Explosive Ordnance (EOD) Flight.

1.	Establishes and maintains an EOD capability to respond to terrorist incidents involving CBRNE threats.
2.	Establishes a CBRNE detection capability that meets the EOD equipment and supply list (ESL) requirements.
3.	Participates in installation terrorist CBRNE threat planning and response working groups tasked to develop plans, exercises, and evaluations.
4.	Participates in annual terrorist CBRNE threat response exercises, assessments, and inspections.
5.	Serves as team chief on initial entry team; clears and marks a hazard-free path for Emergency Responders during nuclear weapons accident responses and accidents involving explosive ordnance or devices.
6.	Advises commanders concerning weapons hazards in nuclear accidents.
7.	Coordinates and participates in nuclear weapons recovery.
8.	Identifies, detects, contains, and eliminates explosives; controls radiological hazards resulting from accidents or incidents.
9.	Determines nuclear weapon condition during nuclear weapons accidents.
10.	Assesses munitions and explosives hazards at accidents or incidents. Performs render safe procedures.

Table A4.11. CE - Fire Emergency Services (FES) Flight.

1.	Establishes a HAZMAT response capability for CBRNE incidents.
2.	Establishes initial contamination control capability for responders and victims.

3.	Establishes a safe route for responders to the accident scene. Plots the entry control point (ECP).
4.	Relays information from the Fire Alarm Communications Center (FACC) to dispatched units.
5.	Relays ECP location to command post. Notifies SF of designated ECP location. Relays ECP grid coordinates to the EOC.
6.	Briefs EOC Director on significant incident factors.
7.	Identifies and establishes a triage area. Assigns supervision to initially assess, care, package, and transport or transfer patients to medical staff.
8.	Designates a HAZMAT Officer for assistance during HAZMAT and CBRNE incidents.
9.	Serves as the OPR for Fire fighting ESF (ESF 4).

Table A4.12. CE – Readiness and Emergency Management Flight.

1.	Manages the installation EM program.
2.	Informs commanders and their staffs on EM program policies, structure, planning, and response.
3.	Ensures EM program direction and guidance are included in operations orders, plans, directives, support agreements, and other installation planning documents.
4.	Helps unit EM representatives develop EM operational procedures.
5.	Manages passive defense for the CE Commander and Installation Commander.
6.	Assists in passive defense plans and checklists development.
7.	Manages the CBRNE contamination control program.
8.	Helps units determine CBRNE defense avoidance, protection, and contamination control requirements.
9.	Develops and administers a CBRNE incident detection and monitoring plan with bioenvironmental engineering and agencies the EMWG identifies.
10.	Establishes the installation CBRN detection, survey, marking, plotting, prediction, and reporting capabilities and associated equipment requirements.
11.	Integrates the HAZMAT program into the installation EM program. Ensures compliance with State and local HAZMAT emergency planning and response requirements.
12.	Reviews MAAs regarding EM response as provided by the Support Agreement Manager (SAM).
13.	Advises the Installation Commander on the need to establish CCTs for the installation based upon the mission and the threat. Minimum units to consider for CCTs are Munitions, Medical Group, Transportation, Services, and CE.
14.	Maintains publications IAW AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*.
15.	Reviews AFTO Forms 22 concerning CBRNE defense T.O.s and equipment submitted at the installation. Sends AF Forms 22 to the MAJCOM CE Readiness staff.
16.	Serves as the installation QNFT Program OCR.
17.	Develops, publishes, and maintains the installation CEMP 10-2.

18.	Reviews unit EM checklists. Helps units ensure their checklists and MAAs support the plan. Reviews unit EM checklists for policy, structure, responsibility, and other passive defense initiatives.
19.	Inserts CBRNE defense guidance into installation operations orders, plans, directives, and similar documents.
20.	Establishes and equips the CBRNE Control Center.
21.	Coordinates with the bioenvironmental engineer and fire chief on HAZMAT issues.
22.	Coordinates with CE Environmental Engineering (CEV) and Bioenvironmental Engineering on contaminated waste material.
23.	Provides response functions with current on-base and off-base maps.
24.	Provides classes for Air Force EM program courses. Documents training IAW Air Force directives.
25.	Organizes training for and provides criteria to equip specialized teams.
26.	Provides CBRNE defense training for specialized teams.
27.	Provides individual CBRNE defense training for required personnel.
28.	Helps develop CBRNE defense equipment maintenance and use procedures.
29.	Maintains and operates an MEOC to respond to EM incidents.
30.	Coordinates requirements for COLPRO facilities and protective shelters.
31.	Budgets for CBRNE defense materials and equipment, including training requirements.
32.	Activates and maintains the CBRNE Control Center during EM responses.
33.	Assists installation units to plan for, maintain, and develop procedures to meet passive defense equipment needs.
34.	Advises units on equipment acquisition, maintenance, and use of specialized CBRNE defense equipment.
35.	Establishes a CBRN detection plan at deployed locations.
36.	Clears area to establish ECP and CCS for radiological detection operations.
37.	Advises the EOC and Incident Command (IC) during response and recovery operations.
38.	Prepares detailed plumes for CBRN events.
39.	Supervises CCS and CCA operations during CBRN incidents.
40.	Advises special teams during contingency operations.
	Establishes and maintains a response capability for terrorist use of CBRNE. Detects and identifies CBRN hazards and determines extent of contamination hazard in hot zone. Recommends reduction or expansion of cordon to allow continuation of critical mission operations.
42.	Provides expertise to commanders concerning hazards during CBRNE accidents and terrorist threats.

43.	Advises the Installation Commander on conducting sustained operations in a contaminated environment.
44.	Implements the Air Force EM SAV Program.
45.	Conducts self-inspections IAW command guidance.
46.	Submits the installation Radiological Accident Response Capability Report IAW DTRA procedures.
47.	Helps compile data for reports listed in **paragraphs 8.3.** and **8.4.**
48.	Coordinates with the CEV to submit the CBRN incident-related environmental release reports to State and Federal agencies.
49.	Serves as OPR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).

Table A4.13. Chaplain.

1.	Determines religious affiliation of victims and assists in comforting the afflicted.
2.	Assists with control and assurance of family members of deceased and injured.
3.	Ministers to military personnel, their family members and other authorized personnel during contingencies.
4.	Serves as OCR for the Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services ESF (ESF 6).
5.	Serves as OCR for the Public Health and Medical Services ESF (ESF 8).

Table A4.14. Command Post.

1.	Activates and tests the INWS periodically. Reports status to CE.
2.	Assists in directing installation EM and response actions: Maintains notification rosters. Provides information to and collects information from UCCs and shelters. Coordinates report information with the ICC and EOC.
3.	Directs actions to support the installation's assigned mission IAW AFI 10-207, *Command Posts*.
4.	Serves as the focal point for installation-wide notification and warning operations. Receives and sends task-relevant orders, information, and requests.
5.	Until the EOC is operational, maintains notification rosters, notifies EOC members, and activates the INWS.
6.	Serves as OCR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).

Table A4.15. Communications and Information.

1.	Develops procedures to reduce the impact on communications-computer systems during contingencies. Develops procedures to protect communications and computer systems from CBRNE attack.
2.	Procures, installs, and maintains the INWS. In addition, serves as OPR for the INWS siren, GIANT VOICE components, and audible footprint map.

3.	Advises the commander and staff on communications assets available for disaster operations and for CBRNE defense operations.
4.	Ensures units and staff offices identify and establish procedures to protect or remove vital records during contingencies. Ensures vital records are protected IAW AFI 33-332, *Privacy Act Program*, and AFI 37-138, *Records Dispositions—Procedures and Responsibilities*.
5.	Installs and maintains the communications equipment in the MEOC. Ensures the equipment meets host installation and MAA capability requirements. Applies spectrum management to provide dedicated radio frequencies for integrated CBRN detection.
6.	Ensures primary and back-up communication systems are available to disseminate timely weather information to supported customers and agencies.
7.	Provides communications and computer systems to support Air Force EM program operations. Installation-specific requirements will be approved by the Installation EMWG.
8.	Incorporates communication requirements into installation plans and unit checklists to support on- or off-base CCA or toxic free area (TFA) operations.
9.	Serves as OPR for the Communications ESF (ESF 2).
10.	Serves as OCR for the Public Works and Engineering ESF (ESF 3).
11.	Serves as OCR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).

Table A4.16. Comptroller.

1.	Establishes accounting procedures for reimbursable material and services used for DSCA IAW AFI 65-601, Volume 1, *Budgeting Guidance and Procedures*.
2.	Assigns an accounting classification, or fund cite, IAW AFI 65-601, Volume 1, for contingency operations costs. Provides it to affected unit resource advisers to use in accounting for incrementally incurred costs.

Table A4.17. Contracting.

1.	Provides contracting advice and alternatives for private sector support to the commander and staff, including deployed elements.
2.	Maintains on-call, 24-hour emergency contracting support for civil emergency and natural disaster relief operations.
3.	Provides contracting and procurement support for locally procured supply items.
4.	Ensures contracts cover DOD requirement for HAZMAT training when employees will be required to perform HAZMAT response duties.
5.	Ensures contracting officers are involved early in the acquisition process to support and assist the customer in ensuring all contract performance work statements comply with the requirements of this instruction.
6.	Serves as OCR for the Transportation ESF (ESF 1).
7.	Serves as OCR for the Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services ESF (ESF 6).

8.	Serves as OCR for the Resource Support ESF (ESF 7).
9.	Serves as OCR for the Urban Search and Rescue ESF (ESF 9).
10.	Serves as OCR for the Oil and HAZMAT Response ESF (ESF 10).
11.	Serves as OCR for the Energy ESF (ESF 12).
12.	Serves as OCR for the Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation ESF (ESF 14).

Table A4.18. Emergency Medical Service (EMS).

1.	Provides Incident Command (IC) if first on scene to a CBRNE event. May remain IC for operations primarily involving patient care. Will relinquish IC to appropriate official such as FES or SF if multiple agencies are involved in events involving more than patient care.
2.	Provides scene and patient observations to support identification.
3.	Provides data as requested to support CBRN monitoring and detection.

Table A4.19. Financial Management.

1.	Serves as OCR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).
2.	Serves as OCR for the Resource Support ESF (ESF 7).
3.	Serves as OCR for the Energy ESF (ESF 12).
4.	Serves as OCR for the Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation ESF (ESF 14).

Table A4.20. Intelligence.

1.	Shares information with AFOSI, SF, and other authorities AFI 14-303, *Release of Intelligence to US Contractors*, and AFI 14-104, *Oversight of Intelligence Activities*.
2.	Monitors the threat environment for possibility of CBRNE threats.
3.	Identifies CBRN-capable nations or groups near deployment locations, assesses capabilities of potential enemies, and gathers information to help develop baseline data.

Table A4.21. Logistics Readiness Squadron.

1.	Serves as OPR for the Resource Support ESF (ESF 7).
2.	Serves as OCR for the Public Works and Engineering ESF (ESF 3).
3.	Serves as OCR for the Oil and HAZMAT Response ESF (ESF 10).
4.	Serves as OCR for the Energy ESF (ESF 12).

Table A4.22. Maintenance Control.

1.	Serves as OCR for the Resource Support ESF (ESF 7).

Table A4.23. Maintenance Group.

1.	Serves as OCR for the Oil and HAZMAT Response ESF (ESF 10).

Table A4.24. Medical Treatment Facility Commander.

1.	Arranges for medical response to emergency events.
2.	Directs the development of, approves, and publishes the Medical Contingency Response Plan (MCRP).
3.	Ensures the MCRP addresses all medical responsibilities outlined in the installation CEMP 10-2.
4.	Develops MAAs with Federal, civilian, and installation agencies to support MCRP and medical portions of the CEMP 10-2.
5.	Appoints, in writing, the following personnel to support specific emergency response requirements and ensures they are adequately trained: Medical Readiness Officer Medical Intelligence Officer (MIO)or NCO CBRN Medical Defense Officer (MDO) or NCO Medical EOC (ESF 8) Representative Medical EOC (ESF 11) Representative
6.	Advises commanders of best employment of medical assets in emergency environments, LIMFACs of those assets and installation operating support requirements.
7.	Assigns a Bioenvironmental Engineer and a Public Health officer (or NCO) to the installation AT vulnerability assessment team. Ensures medical aspects of the AT program are addressed.
8.	Establishes, organizes, and maintains the Medical Control Center (MCC).
9.	Establishes and operates threat- or vulnerability-based disease early warning and surveillance. Reports findings to Installation Commander and higher headquarters.
10.	Manages assigned shelters. Assists with and advises on medical requirements at other unit shelters.
11.	Directs and provides health-based TIC/TIM and CBRN risk assessments to Installation Commander and Incident Command (IC).
12.	Directs baseline and ongoing sampling, analysis, identification, and diagnosis.
13.	Serves as OPR for the Public Health and Medical Services ESF (ESF 8).
14.	Serves as OPR for the Agriculture and Natural Resources ESF (ESF 11).
15.	Serves as OCR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).
16	Serves as OCR for the Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services ESF (ESF 6).
17.	Serves as OCR for the Urban Search and Rescue ESF (ESF 9).
18.	Serves as OCR for the Oil and HAZMAT Response ESF (ESF 10).
19.	Serves as OCR for the Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation ESF (ESF 14).
20.	Serves as OCR for the External Affairs ESF (ESF 15).

Table A4.25. Mission Support Squadron.

1.	Serves as OCR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).

2.	Serves as OCR for the Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services ESF (ESF 6).
3.	Serves as OCR for the Resource Support ESF (ESF 7).
4.	Serves as OCR for the Public Health and Medical Services ESF (ESF 8).
5.	Serves as OCR for the Urban Search and Rescue ESF (ESF 9).
6.	Serves as OCR for the Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation ESF (ESF 14).
7.	Serves as OCR for the External Affairs ESF (ESF 15).

Table A4.26. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI).

1.	Serves as OCR for the Communications ESF (ESF 2).
2.	Serves as OCR for the Public Safety and Security ESF (ESF 13).

Table A4.27. Operations Support Squadron.

1.	Serves as OCR for the Communications ESF (ESF 2).
2.	Serves as OCR for the Public Works and Engineering ESF (ESF 3).
3.	Serves as OCR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).
4.	Serves as OCR for the Urban Search and Rescue ESF (ESF 9).
5.	Serves as OCR for the Public Safety and Security ESF (ESF 13).

Table A4.28. Personnel.

1.	Establishes personnel availability and strength reporting for contingencies.
2.	Establishes the Augmentation Duty program, identifies personnel forces by contingency tasking, and manages the mobilization of the civilian work force.
3.	Consolidates personnel accountability reporting from UCCs and reports status.

Table A4.29. Plans and Programs.

1.	Serves as OCR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).

Table A4.30. Public Affairs.

1.	Makes an initial news release of incidents, after approval from the Incident or Installation Commander.
2.	Handles news media requests for photographing.
3.	Serves as OPR for the External Affairs ESF (ESF 15).
4.	Serves as OCR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).

Table A4.31. Public Health Emergency Officer (PHEO).

1.	Serves as the central point of contact and clearinghouse for health-related information during a suspected or declared public health emergency.
2.	Assesses risks, capabilities, and capacity to adequately respond to a potential public health emergency, including a terrorist attack using biological agents, in conjunction with the Medical Intelligence and CBRNE Medical Defense Officers (MDO).
3.	Immediately upon declaration of a public health emergency by the commander, reports the declaration to AF/SG through appropriate channels via Medical Report for Emergencies, Disasters, and Contingencies (MEDRED-C) and to the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and appropriate State and local public health agencies.
4.	Establishes rules and orders for commander-directed quarantine or isolation. Establishes quarantine or isolation premises. Provides guidelines regarding contact with any person not subject to quarantine or isolation. Establishes criteria to terminate quarantine or isolation.
5.	Notifies the installation Antiterrorism Officer (ATO) and appropriate law enforcement authorities through military channels of information indicating a possible terrorist incident or other crime.
6.	Maintains close contact and seeks close coordination with the local and State health departments and the CDC concerning actions taken, to include seeking mutual aid agreements (MAA). In foreign locations, the PHEO will coordinate with appropriate host nation and, if applicable, other allied forces' public health officials.
7.	Fulfills the PHEO roles and responsibilities requirements listed in AFI 10-2603.
8.	Directs the response to the emergency, to include the diagnosis, treatment, and isolation/ quarantine measures.

Table A4.32. Safety.

1.	Serves as a member of the EOC to assist in the Public Safety and Security ESF.
2.	Advises the Incident Command (IC) on appointing an on-scene safety officer for technical support and consultation on peacetime disaster situations.
3.	Serves as OCR for the Public Safety and Security ESF (ESF 13).

Table A4.33. Security Forces.

1.	Establishes procedures to notify local civil authorities and coordinate off-base evacuation.
2.	Escorts the EOC to the accident site.
3.	Conducts visual surveillance for indications of CBRNE attack.
4.	Provides materials to mark and cordon the NDA.
5.	Establishes and marks ECPs specified by the Incident Command (IC).
6.	Assists in evacuation notification of non-essential personnel.

7.	Initiates ECP identification system to identify personnel in a CBRNE threat environment or incident.
8.	Provide cordon security and entry control point (ECP) management.
9.	Refrain from responding into a CBRN/HAZMAT war or hot zone, except to counter armed assault when the DOD CBRN ensemble will provide personnel protection.
10.	Incorporates CCA security requirements into installation plans and unit checklists.
11.	Serves as IC for events involving non-CBRN IEDs.
12.	Uses Military Working Dog Team and explosive detection equipment to search for explosives.
13.	Supports CBRN monitoring by providing data as requested.
14.	Coordinates installation Integrated Base Defense program. Briefs the Installation Commander and staff semiannually on program status.
15.	Serves as OPR for the Public Safety and Security ESF (ESF 13).
16	Serves as OCR for the Transportation ESF (ESF 1).
17.	Serves as OCR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).
18.	Serves as OCR for the Oil and HAZMAT Response ESF (ESF 10).

Table A4.34. Services.

1.	Plans shelter operations IAW AFMAN 10-2502.
2.	Serves as OPR for humanitarian services such as feeding, housing, and clothing for disaster survivors, DRF members, and incoming forces.
3.	Develops plans with CE to bury or dispose of contaminated IPE and duty uniforms.
4.	Develops plans for mortuary affairs to support decontamination and handling of contaminated remains in overseas areas during wartime. See JP 4-06, *Mortuary Affairs in Joint Operations*, for further in-theater operational guidance. (Does not apply to domestic CBRN incidents.)
5.	Provides search and recovery team support IAW AFI 34-242, *Mortuary Affairs Program*.
6.	Incorporates services requirements into installation plans and unit checklists to support CCA operations.
7.	Responsible for domestic Mortuary Affairs IAW AFI 34-242.
8.	Serves as OPR for the Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services ESF (ESF 6).
9.	Serves as OCR for the Public Health and Medical Services ESF (ESF 8).
10.	Serves as OCR for the Urban Search and Rescue ESF (ESF 9).
11.	Serves as OCR for the Agriculture and Natural Resources ESF (ESF 11).
12.	Serves as OCR for the Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation ESF (ESF 14).

Table A4.35. Staff Judge Advocate.

1.	Provides legal advice to the commander and staff (including deployed elements) concerning DSCA, support to civilian law enforcement, establishing an NDA, investigations involving aircraft or missile accidents, and relief operations for civil emergencies and natural disasters. Provides legal advice on other topics as needed.
2.	Initiates processing of legal claims when the situation requires.
3.	Advises on use of Air Force personnel IAW the *Posse Comitatus Act*.
4.	Reviews installation CEMP 10-2 for legal sufficiency.
5.	Maintains contact with appropriate local and State attorneys and law enforcement officials.
6.	Serves as OCR for the Transportation ESF (ESF 1).
7.	Serves as OCR for the Emergency Management ESF (ESF 5).
8.	Serves as OCR for the Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services ESF (ESF 6).
9.	Serves as OCR for the Rescue Support ESF (ESF 7).
10.	Serves as OCR for the Public Safety and Security ESF (ESF 13).
11.	Serves as OCR for the Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation ESF (ESF 14).
12.	Serves as OCR for the External Affairs ESF (ESF 15).

Table A4.36. Supply Readiness.

1.	Determines tariff-sizing requirements and issues IPE to installation personnel through the mobility equipment unit.
2.	Addresses CBRNE equipment responsibilities in a deployed scenario.
3.	Requisitions, stores, maintains, and inspects CBRNE IPE IAW T.O.s.
4.	Establishes procedures to issue base supply's CBRNE equipment stocks quickly.
5.	Incorporates logistics requirements into installation plans and unit checklists to support CCA operations.
6.	Issues serviceable masks based on caliper measurement IAW T.O.s. Caliper measurement and TDA-99M or Joint Service Mask Leak Tester (JSMLT) testing will be completed before issuing the mask.
7.	Establishes procedures to ensure each individual deploying has a mask that is the same sized mask and type used during QNFT.
8.	Establishes a bench stock of spare parts in the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight to support the QNFT program. Programming, budgeting, and reimbursing procedures will be determined locally.
9.	Provides access to different types and sizes of available masks to the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight for use in conducting QNFT and training.
10.	Provides and supports CBRNE equipment for CBRNE defense training.
11.	Takes control and accountability of CMBCC UTCs upon arrival at a deployed location.

12.	Ensures capability to move CCA assets to the designated CCA location after attack.
13.	Plans CCA location sustainment capabilities.
14.	Coordinates with CE Readiness to determine pre-designated CCA locations.
15.	Establishes the capability to disperse and protect CMBCC UTC assets from CBRN and CBRNE effects.
16	Upon receipt of Protective Mask Support Kit UTCs, ensures entire UTC equipment package is provided to deployed forces IAW the operational TPFDD.
17.	Serves as OPR for the Resource Support ESF (ESF 7).

Table A4.37. Transportation.

1.	Develops, coordinates, and provides training to implement a vehicle disbursement plan and other protective measures for mitigation.
2.	Provides thorough contamination control capability for vehicles and associated equipment for response to nuclear weapons accidents and natural disasters.
3.	Provides transportation support during EM incidents.
4.	Incorporates transportation requirements into plans and checklists to support CCA operations.
5.	Provides search and recovery team support IAW AFI 34-242.
6.	Establishes a dedicated covered transportation capability to support aircrew and flight operations.
7.	Establishes procedures and certification requirements for driving while wearing IPE.
8.	Serves as OPR for the Transportation ESF (ESF 1).

Table A4.38. Weather.

1.	Coordinates with Weather Service to support EM operations requirements.
2.	Assists the Installation Commander and EM personnel in educating installation agencies on the purpose, applicability, and operating procedures of the warning and watch system and types of severe weather threats to the local area.
3.	Develops CEMP 10-2, Appendix A, Severe Weather.
4.	Provides weather data to the CBRNE Control Center to develop Effective Downwind Messages and Chemical Downwind Messages (EDM/CDM) and to on-scene emergency personnel supporting a major accident.
5.	Coordinates watch and warning support requirements IAW AFI 10-229, AFI 15-128, and AFMAN 15-129, *Air and Space Weather Operations – Processes and Procedures*.
6.	Establishes procedures to manage severe weather threats, to include recalling of personnel IAW AFI 10-229, AFI 15-128, and AFMAN 15-129.
7.	Performs formal reviews of severe weather events IAW AFI 10-229.

8.	Provides the following information to the installation agency that prepares OPREP-3 reports IAW AFI 10-229: Actual severe weather conditions. Valid forecast at event time, including watches or warnings. Operational status of meteorological equipment at event time.
9.	Conducts and documents periodic severe weather refresher training for weather unit personnel IAW AFI 15-128 and AFMAN 15-129.
10.	Requests assistance through higher headquarters on severe weather forecasting problems not solvable at the local level or for severe weather forecasting seminars when help is needed.
11.	Provides weather observations and forecasts to support response operations.

Attachment 5

SECURITY FORCES (SF) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT) TRAINING

A5.1. Security Forces (SF) are Emergency Responders for HAZMAT events and provide support to First Responders. SF personnel do not fill the traditional roles and responsibilities of civil law enforcement agencies during HAZMAT events and will not investigate or operate in suspected warm or hot zones. SF will take no further action beyond the following:

A5.1.1. Initiating the alarm sequence.

A5.1.2. Providing entry control point management.

A5.1.3. Performing cordon security to support the IC

A5.1.4. Providing counter-attack to protect mission critical resources. SF commanders must weight the risk to forces by understanding the protective capabilities of SF IPE and the environment the force will be expected to operate in before committing an assault force. See AFTTP(I) 3-2.46, *Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection,* for information on assessment of NBC filter performance as they relate to protection against selected TICs.

A5.2. As a minimum, Installation Entry Controllers, law enforcement patrols, security patrol members/ leaders, SF personnel who may perform initial C2, Desk Sergeants and Flight Chiefs/Commanders require SF-specific HAZMAT awareness training for their position IAW **paragraphs A5.4. – A5.6.**

A5.3. Because SF roles in HAZMAT response are limited to cordon and entry control, most SF personnel do not need the HAZMAT Awareness Course offered by CE.

A5.3.1. SF commanders will determine the capability required by any function that might serve as IC IAW **paragraph 2.4.2.5.**, based upon the installation threat and risk. The SF commander must set the appropriate level of training for each position. This determination must be made as part of the training process rather than during the response process.

A5.3.2. The commander will use SF HAZMAT trainers who have completed the DOD HAZMAT certification process to task certify personnel. The commander should consider including initial SF HAZMAT Awareness be part of newcomers training.

A5.3.3. Unit trainers will complete a plan of instruction and lesson plans IAW AFMAN 36-2234, *Instructional System Development* and AFH 36-2235, Volume 11, *Information for Designers of Instructional Systems Application to Unit Training*, to ensure long-term uniformity and continuity. SF trainers can reference the HAZMAT Emergency Response Training Awareness CD-ROM, CEMP 10-2.

A5.3.4. Initial and annual SF Standardization Evaluations will include HAZMAT evaluation of the areas identified in **paragraphs A5.3.1. – A5.3.3.**

A5.4. As a minimum, Installation Entry Controllers and Internal and External Security Response Team (I/ESRT) members will be certified to:

A5.4.1. Recognize probable delivery systems and threats.

A5.4.2. Understand the risks associated with a HAZMAT incident.

A5.4.3. Recognize possible hazardous substances.

A5.4.4. Sound the alarm.

A5.5. As a minimum, law enforcement patrol and security patrol leaders will be certified to:

A5.5.1. Recognize probable delivery systems and threats.

A5.5.2. Understand the risks associated with a HAZMAT incident.

A5.5.3. Recognize possible hazardous substances.

A5.5.4. Know the SF roles and responsibilities and overall concept of the local CEMP 10-2 concerning HAZMAT response.

A5.5.5. Sound the alarm.

A5.6. Full HAZMAT Awareness certification is highly encouraged for Desk Sergeants, Security Controllers, Flight Chiefs and Commanders. As a minimum, these positions will be certified to:

A5.6.1. Recognize probable HAZMAT deliveries systems/threats.

A5.6.2. Understand risks associated with a HAZMAT incident.

A5.6.3. Recognize possible hazardous substances.

A5.6.4. Know the local CEMP 10-2 concerning HAZMAT response.

A5.6.5. Initiate the ICS sequence.

Attachment 6

AIR FORCE MEDICAL SERVICE (AFMS) RESPONSE TEAMS HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT) TRAINING

A6.1. Medical First Responders and Emergency Responders. The Initial Response Team is the only first response team in the medical unit. All other medical responding teams are classified as emergency responders. Teams that enter the hot or warm zone (requiring PPE and potential exposure to incident site contamination) must complete First Responder Operations Level training/certification as specified in **paragraph 6.8.** All other medical contingency response plan teams require First Responder Awareness Level training.

A6.2. First Receivers. First receivers typically include clinicians and other medical staff who have a role in receiving and treating contaminated victims at the MTF (such as triage personnel, patient decontamination, patient administration, medical security team, and other MTF disaster teams dependent on MTF size). Training for first receivers consists of First Responder Awareness or Operations Level Training modified for medical personnel.

A6.3. First Responder Awareness Level Training.

A6.3.1. Initial First Responder Awareness Level Training must be accomplished through one of the following methods:

A6.3.1.1. Attending the 8-hour Awareness Level course conducted by Fire Emergency Services Flight. If the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight has a certified Train-the- Trainer course graduate and manpower is available, they can assist.

A6.3.1.2. Obtaining reciprocity from Fire Emergency Services Flight for completing Awareness Level training at another venue.

A6.3.1.3. Completing the multimedia (CD-ROM) training course offered by the Fire Emergency Services Flight or by attending awareness training done according to the OSHA Best Practices for Hospital-Based First Receivers of Victims found at **http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers_hospital.html**.

A6.3.1.4. Challenge testing for those who have previously completed Awareness Level training. This testing will be conducted by Fire Emergency Services Flight. If the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight has manpower available, they can assist.

A6.3.2. First Responder Awareness Level Refresher Training may be accomplished by attending a formal refresher course, taking the multimedia (CD-ROM) training, or attending an in-service training course that meets the refresher training objectives. In addition, demonstration of competency during exercises or actual responses may be used to document refresher training, but must be documented by the response team chief and address the Awareness Level refresher training objectives.

A6.4. First Responder Operations Level Training.

A6.4.1. Initial First Responder Operations Level Training must be accomplished through one of the following methods:

A6.4.1.1. Attending the 24-hour Operations Level course conducted by Fire Emergency Services Flight.

A6.4.1.2. Obtaining reciprocity from Fire Emergency Services Flight for completing Operations level training at another venue.

A6.4.1.3. Completing the multimedia (CD-ROM) training course offered by the Fire Emergency Services Flight or by attending awareness training done according to the OSHA Best Practices for Hospital-Based First Receivers of Victims found at **http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/bestpractices/firstreceivers_hospital.html**

A6.4.1.4. Challenge testing for those who have previously completed Operations level training. This testing will be conducted by Fire Emergency Services Flight. If the Readiness and Emergency Management Flight has manpower available, they can assist.

A6.4.1.5. The USAF School of Aerospace Medicine Bioenvironmental Engineering Apprentice Course and the Contingency/Counter-Terrorism Casualty Decontamination Course satisfies the initial training requirements for the First Responder Operations Level, except for local requirements. Local requirements include any local standard operating procedures, local termination procedures and verification/certification of operation competency. Local training requirements will be completed at the installation Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight or the installation Medical Treatment Facility.

A6.4.2. First Responder Operations Level Refresher Training may be accomplished by attending a formal refresher course, taking the multimedia (CD-ROM) training, or attending an in-service training course that meets the refresher training objectives. In addition, demonstration of competency during exercises or actual responses may be used to document refresher training, but must be documented by the response team chief and address the Operations level refresher training objectives.

A6.5. HAZMAT Specialist Training.

A6.5.1. Bioenvironmental Engineering officers, enlisted, and equivalent civilian personnel who respond to an emergency as the Bioenvironmental Engineering Team Chief or enter into the warm or hot zones will maintain training currency as a HAZMAT specialist.

A6.5.1.1. Initial HAZMAT Specialist Training and Certification.

A6.5.1.1.1. The USAF School of Aerospace Medicine Bioenvironmental Engineer Officer Course and the Bioenvironmental Engineer Apprentice Course satisfies the initial training requirements for HAZMAT Specialist except for training objectives in **Table A6.1.**, Bioenvironmental Engineering Local Hazardous Materials Training Objectives. Bioenvironmental Engineering will conduct local HAZMAT training for their personnel that will address these objectives. Local training should include verification or certification of specialist competency in these areas.

Table A6.1. Bioenvironmental Engineering Local Hazardous Materials Training Objective

1.	The ability to realize the need for additional resources and to make appropriate notification through the chain of command or incident command system.
2.	An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

3.	Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
4.	Know of the State emergency response plan.

A6.5.1.1.2. BEE Team Chiefs who have not attended the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine BEE Officer Course will receive HAZMAT Specialist Training from civilian training courses.

A6.5.1.2. HAZMAT Specialist Refresher Training.

A6.5.1.2.1. Bioenvironmental Engineering personnel will receive annual refresher training on assigned HAZMAT Specialist or First Responder Operations Level emergency response duties. They may also demonstrate competency during exercises or actual responses. Refresher training certification via exercises or responses is only permitted when documentation by the BEE Team Chief shows specific HAZMAT Specialist Refresher training objectives were met via response personnel actions.

A6.5.1.2.2. Refresher training is web-based and provided via the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine website. The training covers all requirements except those done at the local installation's Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight (see **Table A6.1.**).

A6.6. Personnel Conducting Patient Decontamination at the MTF: the *In-Place Patient Decontamination Capability (IPPDC) CONOPS* and TTP requires MTF personnel that decontaminate patients to have First Responder Operations Level training or sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in performing patient decontamination operations. The IPPDC provides decontamination at the MTF for victims who self-present or are transported to the MTF for definitive medical care without decontamination at the scene.

A6.6.1. The IPPDC Manager must attend the 5-day Contingency/Counterterrorism Casualty Decontamination Course. The IPPD Manager then trains all medical personnel who will or could perform patient decontamination. This training will meet First Responder Operations Level training for personnel performing patient decontamination.

A6.6.2. Refresher training for personnel performing patient decontamination can be accomplished by either attending Operations Level refresher training or objectively demonstrating competency at the Operations level. The lesson plan for this refresher training is contained in the IPPDC CONOPS.

Attachment 7

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR (CBRN) EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

A7.1. Joint Requirements Office (JRO) and Joint Program Executive Office for CB Defense (JPEO). The following references delineate JRO responsibilities.

A7.1.1. *Implementation Plan for the Management of the Chemical, Biological Defense Plan (CBDP)*, 22 Apr 03.

A7.1.2. *Chemical, Biological Defense Program Research, Development, and Acquisition Plan,* FY 2005.

A7.1.3. *Charter for the Joint Requirements Office for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense*, 4 Feb 03.

A7.2. AF/A7CX will:

A7.2.1. Provide Air Force representation to the JRO.

A7.2.2. Brief other key AF functionals on meetings and key decisions either individually or at the C-CBRN PWG.

A7.2.3. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.**, USAF CBRN Equipment Modernization Roles and Responsibilities, and serve as OCR to:

A7.2.3.1. Compile system capabilities need requirements submitted by the MAJCOMs to include into initial capabilities documents (ICD).

A7.2.3.2. Review final system requirement document to ensure compatibility with CBRN doctrine and policies.

A7.2.3.3. Review initial CONOPS to ensure system development meets Air Force applications.

A7.2.3.4. Review and coordinate with HQ ACC on key performance parameters (KPP).

A7.2.3.5. Review and coordinate with HQ AFCESA for non-medical systems and AF/SGO for medical systems on the prioritized system distribution plan.

A7.2.3.5.1. Review and coordinate with HQ AFCESA on Air Force TTP.

A7.2.3.6. Approve the material fielding plan (MFP).

A7.2.3.7. Provide new equipment training (NET) system support to formal schools. Support will include monies for expendable items and will continue until AETC POMs for life cycle costs, typically two years.

A7.2.3.8. Approve deployable UTC packages.

A7.2.3.9. Review and provide comments to HQ AFCESA and serves as signatory on CBRN policy and publications.

A7.2.4. Solicit input from Air Force Medical SME at AFMOA/SGXH and provide to the JRO.

A7.2.5. Partner with AF/SGR to address non-expeditionary (DHP-Funded) medical modernization issues.

A7.2.6. Partner with AF/SGO to address all expeditionary, non-DHP, medical modernization issues. A7.2.7. Secure and coordinate manpower support for testing and training requirements with MAJCOMs and 77 AESG.

A7.3. AF/SGRT will:

A7.3.1. AF/SGR has primary responsibility for all non-expeditionary medical (DHP-Funded) modernization. For all such modernization items AF/SGR will serve as OPR for all items marked "P" asterisked items in **Table A7.1.**

A7.3.2. HQ ACC/SGR works as an integral part of the HQ ACC/A8 Combat Developer which is the Agile Combat Support CONOPS Lead for Expeditionary Modernization. As such HQ ACC/SGR is OPR for all items marked "P" in **Table A7.1.** for expeditionary medical (DHP Funded) items. HQ ACC/SGR will serve as OCR.

A7.3.3. AF/SGR will serve as OCR for all non-expeditionary medical items and HQ ACC/SGR will serve as OCR for all expeditionary medical items that are asterisked in **Table A7.1.** or listed below:

A7.3.3.1. Compile the system capabilities need requirements submitted by the MAJCOMs for inclusion into the capabilities documents.

A7.3.3.2. AF/SGR reviews and coordinates KPP with AFMC/HSG; HQ ACC/SGR reviews and coordinates KPP with HQ ACC to AFMC/HSG.

A7.3.3.3. Monitor system development, in coordination with 77 AESG, to ensure KPP are met.

A7.3.3.4. Develop and coordinate all requirements documents (including ICD, CDD and CPD) throughout the material development lifecycle.

A7.3.3.5. Review and provide comments to the Air Force Enclosure or Annex to the System Training Plan of the capabilities document to determine the location of system training.

A7.3.3.6. Coordinate final system requirement document with AF/SGO to ensure integration is compatible with current doctrine and policies. Review and coordinate with AFMOA/SGX on the developed Air Force TTP.

A7.3.3.7. Monitor events throughout system development.

A7.3.3.8. Review and provide comments on the DT and OT plans to the USAF Lead Test Manager.

A7.3.3.9. Review the TEMP and monitor events throughout system development.

A7.3.3.10. Review and provide comments to the Operational Test Agencies (OTA) on the TEMP.

A7.3.3.11. Assist in the development of realistic scenarios for system use in the Operational Assessment (OA) and Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) events.

A7.3.3.12. Coordinate test participant attendance and monitor system use and performance during OA and OT&E events.

A7.3.3.13. Provide feedback to the Operational Test Agency, Material Developer and the Combat Developer on observations noted during the OA.

A7.3.3.14. AF/SGR provides representation at LMD to ensure logistics program manager has included appropriate maintenance levels within technical publications (work packages).

A7.3.3.15. AF/SGR reviews and provides comments to the ILSP (including organic maintenance requirements, manning requirements and technical publications).

A7.3.3.16. AF/SGR provides voting membership to the Data Authentication Group (DAG) for test scoring during OT&E for non-expeditionary (DHP funded) medical systems.

A7.3.3.17. Serve as the user representative to the Source Selection Board.

A7.3.3.18. Review and coordinate with AFMOA/SGX and AF/SGO on the prioritized system distribution plan.

A7.3.3.19. Transition systems to AF/SGO once system becomes operational.

A7.3.3.20. Coordinate with AFMC/HSG and AF/SGO on the Materiel Fielding Plan (MFP)

A7.3.3.21. Review initial TTP provided by AF/SGO to ensure system development meets Air Force applications.

A7.4. AF/SGOX will:

A7.4.1. Provide AF Medical SME to the AF-appointed lead to the JRO, AF/A7CX.

A7.4.2. Serve as OCR to:

A7.4.2.1. Review and provide comments to AFMOA/SGX on medical CBRN policy and publications.

A7.4.2.2. Review initial CBRN CONOPS to ensure system development meets Air Force applications.

A7.4.2.3. Validate Air Force Annex or Enclosure content of capability documents to determine if the capabilities require the development of new TTP or incorporation into existing TTP.

A7.4.2.4. Review requirement documents to determine to ensure that systems are compatible with current CBRN doctrine and policies.

A7.4.2.5. Develop and coordinate initial concept for system employment on the Air Force Annex or Enclosure to requirements documents.

A7.4.2.6. Review, coordinate and validate the System Training Plan (STRAP) to determine system training locations.

A7.4.2.7. Secure and coordinate manpower support for testing and training requirements with MAJCOMs and 77 AESG.

A7.4.2.8. Monitor the New Equipment Training being provided by the JPM before OT&E.

A7.4.2.9. Certify NET.

A7.4.2.10. Provide SME support for OT&E and provide advice to AFOTEC, ACC and 77 AESG on current CBRN policy and guidance for test scenarios.

A7.4.2.11. Validate Air Force Annex and/or Enclosure of capability documents for content and determine if the capabilities require the development of new TTP or incorporation into existing TTP.

A7.4.2.12. Incorporate policy documents and publications into TTP.

A7.4.2.13. Ensure instructors and key personnel are provided to support I&KPT.

A7.4.2.14. Monitor and observe the Instructor and Key Personnel Training (I&KPT)

A7.4.2.15. Coordinate with ACC to construct, develop and coordinate deployable UTCs.

A7.4.2.16. Approve deployable UTC packages.

A7.4.2.17. Establish AS.

A7.4.2.18. Review and coordinate with 77 AESG and AFMS Formal Schools including USAF Schools of Aerospace Medicine during the development of MFP.

A7.4.2.19. Develop and coordinate with 77 AESG and AFMS Formal Schools including USAF Schools of Aerospace Medicine the prioritized system distribution plan to be included in the MFP.

A7.4.2.20. Approve the MFP.

A7.4.2.21. Develop informal skills training as transition between NET and Formal School training.

A7.4.2.22. Assist CFM with schedule and conduct career field formal training Utilization and Training Workshop (U&TW).

A7.4.2.23. Assist CFM during review of formal course material. Coordinate for Air Force end-user reach back system sustainment technical support.

A7.4.2.24. Provide system support (monies for expendables) to formal schools for training on new equipment items (typically a 2-year period) until responsible MAJCOM (AETC or AFMC) POMs for lifecycle costs.

A7.4.2.25. Assist AF/A7CX in validation of MAJCOM requests for sustainment funding through the use of the automated POM tool.

A7.5. HQ ACC – Combat Developer will:

A7.5.1. Develop and coordinate capabilities documents, such as ICD, CDD, and CPD, throughout the material development life cycle.

A7.5.2. Develop and coordinate initial concept for system employment as the Air Force annex to capabilities documents.

A7.5.3. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.**, and serve as OCR to:

A7.5.3.1. Compile MAJCOM-submitted system capabilities to incorporate into capabilities documents.

A7.5.3.2. Monitor system development, with 77 AESG, to ensure KPP are met.

A7.5.3.3. Review and coordinate with HQ AFCESA on the prioritized system distribution plan.

A7.5.3.4. Represent the Air Force Combat Developer as the user representative to the Source Selection Board.

A7.5.3.5. Review and provide comments on the developmental test (DT) and operational test (OT) plans.

A7.5.3.6. Monitor events throughout system development.

A7.5.3.7. Review and provide comments to HQ AFCESA on Air Force TTP.

A7.5.3.8. Review and provide comments to the operational test agencies (OTA) on the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP).

A7.5.3.9. Review and provide comments to the Air Force Enclosure to the System Training Plan. Determine system training locations.

A7.5.3.10. Represent the Combat Developer at Logistics and Maintenance Demonstration (LMD).

A7.5.3.11. Assist in developing scenarios for system use.

A7.5.3.12. Assist in monitoring the Operational Assessment (OA) and Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) events, including participant execution.

A7.5.3.13. Review and provide comments to the ILSP, including organic maintenance requirements, manning requirements, and technical publications.

A7.5.3.14. Monitor and observe the Instructor and Key Personnel Training (I&KPT)

A7.5.3.15. Monitor NET provided by the Joint Program Manager before system operational use.

A7.5.3.16. Provide voting membership to the Data Authentication Group (DAG) for test scoring during OT&E.

A7.5.3.17. Coordinate MFPs with 77 AESG.

A7.5.4. Partner with HQ ACC/SGR for all non-expeditionary medical modernization efforts.

A7.6. HQ AFCESA – CBRN Functional Program Sustainment Manager will:

A7.6.1. Develop and coordinate the prioritized distribution plan to include in MFPs.

A7.6.2. Develop and coordinate TTP with HQ ACC and 77 AESG.

A7.6.3. **(DELETED) .**

A7.6.4. Certify NET.

A7.6.5. Develop informal skills training.

A7.6.6. Construct, develop, and coordinate deployable UTCs.

A7.6.7. Establish AS.

A7.6.8. Incorporate TTP into CBRN policy documents and publications.

A7.6.9. Provide Air Force end-user reach back system sustainment technical support.

A7.6.10. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.** and serve as OCR to:

A7.6.10.1. Review requirement documents to determine system integration is compatible with CBRN doctrine and policies.

A7.6.10.2. Validate Air Force annex content and determine capabilities required to develop new TTP or update existing TTP.

A7.6.10.3. Review and coordinate with HQ ACC on KPP.

A7.6.10.4. Review and provide comments to the USAF Lead Test Manager on the OT plan. Monitor events throughout system development.

A7.6.10.5. Review the TEMP and monitor events throughout system development.

A7.6.10.6. Review, coordinate, and validate the System Training Plan (STRAP) to determine system training locations.

A7.6.10.7. Represent HQ AFCESA at LMD to ensure the logistics program manager has included appropriate maintenance levels in technical publications, such as work packages.

A7.6.10.8. Coordinate test participant attendance, assist in developing system use scenarios, and monitor OA events and participants.

A7.6.10.9. Provide feedback to the OTA, Material Developer, and Combat Developer, or AF/ SGR, on OA observations.

A7.6.10.10. Review and coordinate the ILSP, including organic maintenance requirements, manning requirements, and technical publications.

A7.6.10.11. Ensure I&KPT support instructors and key personnel are provided.

A7.6.10.12. Monitor NET provided by the JPM before OT&E.

A7.6.10.13. Provide SME support for OT&E.

A7.6.10.14. Advise AFOTEC, ACC, and 77 AESG on CBRN policy and guidance for test scenarios.

A7.6.10.15. Review and coordinate with 77 AESG during MFP development.

A7.6.10.16. Assist the CFM to schedule and conduct U&TWs.

A7.6.10.17. Assist the CFM to review formal course material.

A7.6.10.18. Assist AF/A7CX to validate MAJCOM sustainment funding requests using the automated POM tool.

A7.7. AFMC/77 AESG – Material Developer will:

A7.7.1. Provide comments to HQ ACC and HQ AFCESA and AF/SGR on system KPP. Ensure system design meets contractual requirements.

A7.7.2. Assign Air Force Program Manager.

A7.7.3. Assign Air Force Item Manager, as needed.

A7.7.4. Represent the Air Force Material Developer as a voting member to the Source Selection Board.

A7.7.5. Plan, budget, fund, and conduct system DT.

A7.7.6. Develop, coordinate, and implement TEMP. Monitor events throughout system development.

A7.7.7. Develop and coordinate the Air Force Enclosure to the STRAP.

A7.7.8. Ensure Air Force participation in LMD.

A7.7.9. Develop ILSP.

A7.7.9.1. Develop and coordinate organic maintenance requirements.

A7.7.9.2. Identify and coordinate system manning requirements.

A7.7.9.3. Develop and coordinate system technical publications.

A7.7.10. Ensure Air Force participation in I&KPT events.

A7.7.11. Ensure NET is provided by system developer to meet Air Force requirements.

A7.7.12. Develop, coordinate, and implement the MFP with HQ ACC, HQ AFCESA, and AF/SGO.

A7.7.13. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.** and serve as OCR to:

A7.7.13.1. Review and provide comments to the capabilities document to ensure the proposed solution adequately meets mission needs.

A7.7.13.2. Review initial Air Force annex to ensure system development meets Air Force applications.

A7.7.13.3. Review and coordinate with HQ AFCESA and AF/SGO on the prioritized system distribution plan.

A7.7.13.4. Review and coordinate with HQ AFCESA and AF/SGO on Air Force TTP.

A7.7.13.5. Coordinate with HQ AFCESA, AF/SGO, and AFOTEC to determine the number of training or test participants needed for each event.

A7.7.13.6. Coordinate TDY funding for training and test participants.

A7.7.13.7. Assist in developing scenarios for system use.

A7.7.13.8. Provide voting membership to the DAG for test scoring during OT&E.

A7.7.13.9. Assist in provide end-user reach back system sustainment technical support.

A7.7.13.10. Provide developmental systems life cycle cost estimates.

A7.7.13.11. Provide manpower and personnel integration (MANPRINT) analysis for each capability.

A7.8. HQ AETC will:

A7.8.1. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.**

A7.8.2. Serve as OCR to:

A7.8.2.1. Review and provide comments to the Air Force training lead on the STRAP to determine system training requirements.

A7.8.2.2. Host and provide representation during U&TWs.

A7.8.2.3. Certify that course material meets instructional system development requirements.

A7.9. HQ PACAF will:

A7.9.1. Serve as the primary agent to coordinate Air Force EM program cold weather operations.

A7.9.2. Provide logistics support to the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC) for cold weather field OT&E.

A7.9.3. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.**

A7.10. 366 TRS/Det 7 will:

A7.10.1. Adapt training deliverables from system developers into formal, non-medical training.

A7.10.2. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.** and serve as OCR to:

A7.10.2.1. Review and coordinate with HQ AFCESA on the prioritized system distribution plan.

A7.10.2.2. Provide key personnel to the I&KPT events before system fielding.

A7.10.2.3. Provide personnel requested to support the NET.

A7.10.2.4. Review the MFP and submit the completed pre-site visit checklist to 77 AESG.

A7.10.2.5. Provide representation during the U&TW.

A7.10.2.6. Review and provide comments to HQ AFCESA on informal skills training.

A7.11. USAF Schools of Aerospace Medicine will:

A7.11.1. Adapt training products from system developer into formal, medical training.

A7.11.2. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.** and serve as OCR to:

A7.11.2.1. Adapt training product deliverables received from system developer into formal (medical) system training.

A7.11.2.2. Serve as OCR for all asterisked items in **Table A7.1.** and serve as OCR to:

A7.11.2.2.1. Review and coordinate with AF/SGO, HQ AFCESA, and HQ ACC on the prioritized system distribution plan.

A7.11.2.2.2. Provide key personnel to the I&KPT events ahead of system fielding as necessary.

A7.11.2.2.3. Provide personnel to support the NET as requested.

A7.11.2.2.4. Review the MFP and complete (included) pre-site visit checklist for submission to HSG.

A7.11.2.2.5. Provide representation during the career field formal training U&TW.

A7.12. Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC) will:

A7.12.1. Plan, coordinate, budget, fund, and conduct system OA and OT&E.

A7.12.2. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.** and serve as OCR to:

A7.12.2.1. Develop a test plan, establish critical operational issues, and determine if the KPP are testable and measurable.

A7.12.2.2. Develop, coordinate, and implement the OT plan. Monitor events throughout system development.

A7.12.2.3. Provide comments to the Air Force Program Manager on the TEMP.

A7.12.2.4. Coordinate with HQ AFCESA, AF/SGR, and 77 AESG to determine the number of training and test participants needed for each event.

A7.12.2.5. Ensure NET events are scheduled and conducted before system operational use.

A7.12.2.6. Coordinate the Test Resource Plan (TRL) with HQ ACC, HQ AFCESA, AF/SGR, and 77 AESG.

A7.13. MAJCOMs will:

A7.13.1. Submit system capability requirements to HQ ACC/A7X (non-medical) and AF/SGR (medical).

A7.13.2. Program for system sustainment funding.

A7.13.3. Develop and coordinate informal skills training conducted at contingency training sites.

A7.13.4. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.** and serve as OCR to:

A7.13.4.1. Validate MAJCOM requirements are reflected in capabilities documents.

A7.13.4.2. Review the Air Force annex to ensure system development meets MAJCOMs employment capabilities.

A7.13.4.3. Review and coordinate with HQ ACC on KPP.

A7.13.4.4. Review and coordinate with HQ AFCESA and AF/SGR on the prioritized system distribution plan.

A7.13.4.5. Review and coordinate with HQ/ACC, AF/A7CX, AF/SGR, and AFCESA on Air Force TTP.

A7.13.4.6. Provide training or test participants in coordination with HQ AFCESA, AF/SGR, and 77 AESG.

A7.13.4.7. Provide key personnel to HQ AFCESA, AF/SGR, and 77 AESG on I&KPT events before system fielding.

A7.13.4.8. Provide personnel to HQ AFCESA, AF/SGR, and 77 AESG for NET.

A7.13.4.9. Review the MFP and submit the completed pre-site visit checklist to 77 AESG.

A7.13.4.10. Provide representation during the U&TW.

A7.13.4.11. Review and provide comments to HQ AFCESA and AF/SGR on informal skills training.

A7.13.4.12. Coordinate and sponsor deployable UTCs.

A7.13.4.13. Review and coordinate on AS.

A7.13.4.14. Review and provide comments to HQ AFCESA and AF/SGR on CBRN policy and publications.

A7.13.4.15. Coordinate end-user requests for system sustainment technical support with HQ AFCESA and AF/SGR.

A7.14. Career Field Managers (CFM) will:

A7.14.1. Schedule and conduct U&TWs.

A7.14.2. Provide decisions concerning career field-related modernization roles and responsibilities.

A7.14.3. Serve as OCR IAW **Table A7.1.** and serve as OCR to:

A7.14.3.1. Review, coordinate, and validate the STRAP to determine system training locations.

A7.14.3.2. Ensure participants are available for each training or testing event.

A7.14.3.3. Review and coordinate with formal schools to develop formal course material.

A7.14.3.4. Ensure needed informal skills training is developed.

Table A7.1. Air Force CBRN Equipment Modernization Roles and Responsibilities.

	TASK	AF/A7CX	AF/SGR	AF/SGO	AFCESA	ACC	AFMC (77 AESG)	AFOTEC	AETC	PACAF	SCHOOLS	MAJCOMS	CFM
	Identify Capability Needs	*	*	*	*	*						P	
	Capabilities Documents	*	*	*	*	P	*					*	
	Air Force Annex	*	*	*	*	P	*					*	

	TASK	AF/A7CX	AF/SGR	AF/SGO	AFCESA	ACC	AFMC (77 AESG)	AFOTEC	AETC	PACAF	SCHOOLS	MAJCOMS	CFM
	KPP	*	*	*	*	P	*	*				*	
	Acquisition Program/ Item Management						P						
	Prioritized Distribution Plan	*	*	P	P	*	*				*	*	
	Source Selection					*	P						
	DT		*	*	*	*	P	*					
	Technology Transition Plan	*	*	P	P	*	*					*	
	TEMP		*	*	*	*	P	*					
	STRAP		*	*	*	*	P				*		*
	Manpower support (Test/Training)		*	*	P		*	*				*	*
	LMD		*	*	*	*	P						
	OA		*	*	*	*	*	P					
	ILSP		*	*	*	*	P						
	Maintenance Requirements		*	*	*	*	P						*
	Manning Requirements	*		P	*	*	P						*
	Technical Publications		*	*	*	*	P						
	I&KPT		*	*	*	*	P				*		
	NET		C	C	C	*	P	*			*	*	
	OT&E		*	*	*	*	*	P		*			
	MFP	*	*	*	*	*	P				*	*	
	U&TW		*	*	*				*		*	*	P
	Develop formal training	F		F*	*				*		P		*

	TASK	AF/A7CX	AF/SGR	AF/SGO	AFCESA	ACC	AFMC (77 AESG)	AFOTEC	AETC	PACAF	SCHOOLS	MAJCOMS	CFM
	Develop skills training			P	P						*	*	*
	Build/register UTCs	*		P	P							*	
	Establish AS			P	P							*	
	Incorporate into AFI AFMANs	*		P	P							*	
	Provide system technical support		P	P	P		*					*	
	Sustainment funding	F	*	*F	*		*					P	

LEGEND	
P	Primary OPR
C	Certifier
F	Funding
*	Task Participant